

INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION

PROCEEDINGS AND MEETINGS OF THE
TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION, NAGPUR, DECEMBER, 1950
VOLUME XXVII
PART I



सत्यमेव जयते

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE PUBLIC MEETING, 25TH DECEMBER 1950, NAGPUR

The Public meeting of the Twenty-seventh Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission was held at the Convocation Hall of the Nagpur University on Monday, the 25th December at 10-30 A.M. The meeting was inaugurated by His Excellency Shri Mangaldas Pakvasa, Governor of Madhya Pradesh, and was presided over by Dr. Tara Chand, Educational Adviser to the Government of India, due to the unavoidable absence of the Hon'ble Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Education Minister of India and *ex-officio* President of the Commission.

A list of members (corrected up to date) who attended the session will be found on pages 11—18.

On arrival at the gate of the Convocation Hall, His Excellency the Governor was received by Dr. Tara Chand and the Secretary. The Secretary then introduced the members of the Commission individually to His Excellency, after which a group photograph was taken. The members then led His Excellency in a procession to the Convocation Hall.

Before the meeting started, Lt.-Col. Pandit K. L. Dubey, Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur University, and Chairman of the Reception Committee invited the house to express their deep sense of sorrow at the death of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Two minutes silence was observed all members standing.

Welcoming the Commission, Lt.-Col. Dubey then said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

On behalf of Nagpur University as well as all those in the Province interested in the preservation of the records of history, I welcome the members of the Indian Historical Records Commission to Nagpur, a city of abundant reference in the records of modern Indian History. We are greatly disappointed that ill-health has prevented the Hon'ble Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, its President to be amongst us to-day, who is the living record of the history of Indian Freedom in its latest phase and a standing demonstration that eminent men of learning can also be eminent men of action.

Though our city is old, our University is young. Even so, under the inspiration of your expected visit, records in various languages dealing with various periods of history have sprung forth from different parts of our State and thanks to the labour of love of our historian-Principal, Dr. H. N. Sinha, have been classified and arranged in an Exhibition which has been housed in a building, which—with its association with the 18th century history and its

location at the foot of the Sitabuldi Hill—will, I hope, prove itself spiritually quite fit for receiving these messengers of the past. The process of collecting such documents is, for the younger students of history, an education in itself and its results for the laymen a pleasant surprise. It is, however, my hope that even those members of the Commission who were present in Nagpur on the occasion of the first visit of the Commission to the city in 1928 may be able to find some evidence that we have learnt many things since then.

We are meeting today under the shadow of a national calamity; for history of India,—more than the history of other nations,—is a biography of its heroes. The great Sardar of India was one of those national figures that give life to history.

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But national work—and the work of this Commission is truly national—has to go on and must go on. Only a genuine unflagging devotion to our respective duties can be a true homage to the memory of the man for whom duty to the nation was the whole of life.

On behalf of all those present in this Hall, I now request that great friend of Nagpur University, the ever-ready support of learning, as of all good causes,—His Excellency Shri Mangaldas Pakvasa, to inaugurate the Twenty-seventh Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

Inaugural Speech of His Excellency Shri Mangaldas Pakvasa, Governor of Madhya Pradesh

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have been invited by the Vice-Chancellor of the Nagpur University to inaugurate the 27th session of the Indian Historical Records Commission this morning. I am afraid, I cannot congratulate the Vice-Chancellor on his choice; for, I can hardly claim any expert knowledge of the historical records with which you gentlemen are so familiar. One of you gentlemen or those who have taken to the scholarly pursuit of historical research would have been more suitable. Nevertheless, I am grateful to him for giving me an opportunity to meet so many of you assembled here, so many eminent scholars of history from all parts of the country. It is a matter of unique pleasure for me to associate with you on this occasion, and get a glimpse of the work that you gentlemen have been doing.

The Indian Historical Records Commission, I find, was first set up in March 1919 and started on its career as a body of officials. Its first meeting was held in 1919 at Simla and in 1920 it assembled at Lahore. Gradually its composition was made more broad based, and the Universities and the Indian States were invited to co-operate with its work by sending their representatives. Being financially



Lt. Col. Pandit K. L. Dubey, Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur
University.

unproductive, it became an easy victim of retrenchment during the years 1931 to 1936. Thanks to the zeal and co-operation of its Secretaries and members, past and present, it has been functioning regularly and with full vigour since then.

The Indian Historical Records Commission is a body of scholars engaged and interested in discovering old records and manuscripts in which India is so rich due to the antiquity of its history. It has been doing very useful work in this field and has secured the co-operation of all sections of the people without any differences of politics and religion. At its sessions which have been held at most of the State capitals and seats of Universities scholars have assembled to co-ordinate their work and plan new schemes of work year after year. It is a tribute to the work of the Commission that, when India was divided, the scholars on both sides succeeded in maintaining the records and archives intact. Their division would have seriously impaired the utility of the archives without gain to either side.

The records, I know, form the very foundation of our country's history. They are the raw materials by means of which our country's past can be properly reconstructed and visualised. And those of you who have taken to the task of studying the accounts of the glory and greatness, the faults and foibles of our countrymen in the ages gone by, and in the light of your studies holding up before our eyes a true picture of our national character and achievements are really doing a type of work which nobody else can do. That is the highest work of nation-building that I can think of; for you tell us on the basis of records where and how we have succeeded or failed in our endeavours in the past and how in the light of that past experience we can improve and can go ahead. Hence the value of records and of your work.

But I cannot say in our country much has been done on these lines. From the proceedings of the Commission in the past years I find that you have been endeavouring to collect and preserve all these vestiges of our past, which through carelessness and ignorance have been scattered throughout the country, neglected or allowed to decay. That is a loss no nation or its government can afford to overlook. I am sure the governments of States, learned bodies, historical families and others who have in their possession old records of historical importance are showing some response to your praiseworthy efforts and you are getting in an increasing measure their sympathy and co-operation in your task. I know how lately a move has been made to establish Regional Survey Committees to make a country-wide search and survey for the collection and preservation of records. I know also several State Governments and learned bodies have become conscious of the necessity of preserving our old records from decay and destruction.

We, in this State, have been also alive to this need. We have initiated a scheme with the objective of getting the most important of our old records published in the form of selections on the pattern of the selections from Poona Residency Records and Peshwa Daftar Records. The work has been entrusted as you know to one of your colleagues in this pursuit, Dr. H. N. Sinha, who is the President of our University Historical Society. I know what a lot has to be done by all of you gentlemen to preserve and get together all these valuable vestiges of our past in the form of records in order that the future generation may have the light and guidance in their endeavours for progress and happiness. We get a glimpse of how variegated is the pattern of our past life and culture from the list of exhibits placed in your hands, the exhibits that you are going to see this afternoon. They are samples that enshrine the forgotten days of a great country. They come from as distant lands as Patiala and East Punjab, the quake-battered Assam and sacred temple of Jagannath, the heroic land of the Rajputs and the shores of the southern ocean. Our own State has also made its humble contribution. Some of the notable families of this city like the Chitnavises and Gujars, the Muslim families of Balapur and Ellichpur, the Raja Saheb of Raigarh and of Malegaon, some of the private bodies of this State like the Sharad-ashram of Yeotmal and Mahakoshal Research Society have sent very valuable exhibits for your inspection. Some of our State records as well as the records of Union Government are also there. I am sure all these will be a source of great inspiration for the people here and scholars who have a love for historical research.

The presence of so many distinguished persons who are devoted to resuscitating the past from the dry bones of scattered manuscripts and other materials is in itself a proof, if one was needed, of the great importance of the work undertaken by the Commission. With great learning and scrupulous care you are collecting various materials and co-ordinating them for the purpose of providing rich raw material for any historian who wants to give even a faint idea of our great and glorious past. There is no doubt that the history of India is extremely rich and varied, but it is unfortunate that being a vast sub-continent divided in the past in many ways and torn with conflicting interests, the materials which are there are scattered and not easily available. It is only recently that we have started to collect the materials and a good progress has been made. But let us not like misers collect the materials only and even arrange them without any further use being made of these riches. Let not the rich materials be the glory of the few by their possession but they must be so used as may render a valuable service to the people in present times and be a helpful guide for the future. Whether history repeats itself or not, there is no doubt that if a connected history of the past is written chronologically,



His Excellency Shri Mangaldas Pakvasa,
Governor of Madhya Pradesh.

not only of the lives of kings and queens, of the wars, battles, defeats and conquests or of their beauty or butchery, but also presents an accurate picture of the life of the people in economic and cultural aspects, it is bound to serve a very useful purpose. We will be able to see real causes of great events that have changed the lives of millions and will enable us to understand the present better and may be of help for guiding our actions in the future. If all these materials are used to give what I may call an integrated picture of man's progress through struggles and achievement of advancement in many spheres of human existence, then a really good use will have been made of this invaluable rich raw material which you are collecting, classifying and elucidating with such patience and scholarship.

Before I close, I feel it my duty to say a word of my appreciation about all those who have worked hard and sincerely to make this function of the University a success. You will all agree with me that Dr. Sinha, with his band of devoted co-workers, has been assiduously labouring and has successfully arranged all the items of this Session's programme. He must have experienced all kinds of difficulties about many things and if you find any deficiency in any way, I will request you to overlook it in the firm belief that he could not have, in spite of all his efforts, been successful in removing them. I hereby offer my congratulations to Dr. Sinha and his colleagues for all that they have done with a commendable zeal and enthusiasm.

Dr. Tara Chand then read out the English translation of the Hindi speech of Hon'ble Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, President of the Commission:

English translation of the Hindi Speech of the Hon'ble Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, inaugurating the Proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission on the 25th December, 1950, at Nagpur.

FRIENDS,

We are meeting after a year to discuss our common problems. As you are aware, the Indian Historical Records Commission deals with all kinds of historical records. The scope of our deliberations is, therefore, wide and extensive. It will, however, be of advantage to confine ourselves to matters of first concern, and I am sure you will agree that these relate to questions affecting the National Archives. National Archives are in all countries the treasure house of their historical wealth, and we in India can justly take pride for the extent and magnitude of our riches in this field.

Our National Archives contains a vast collection of records but systematic series begin from 1672. Some of the latest records are as late as 1949. They, therefore, tell the story of near upon 300 years of India's history of a most interesting and momentous period. If what

remains of the scattered records of the Moghul period are added to these collections, we can say that our records go back to the 15th century. There are not many countries which can claim records which go so far back. From the point of view of quantity also ours is one of the biggest collections not only in Asia, but in the world. I cannot give you the exact number of our records for much work of indexing and cataloguing still remains, but to give you some idea of the extent of the collection, I may say that if all these records are assembled in one place, there is no building in India big enough to contain all of them.

It is hardly necessary for me to stress before the present audience the importance of national records. Such records are the basis of history and can alone give authenticity to our knowledge of the past. When we read of the past, we are often troubled by the fact that our knowledge is neither complete nor adequate. Contemporary historians hardly ever leave accounts which satisfy succeeding generations, and in fact they are often not in a position to judge what should be recorded and what left out. If, however, complete records are available, the annals of the past can be reconstructed, but, in most cases, such records of the past do not exist. We know that during the Moghul period, India had all the instruments of civilised government and that full records were kept of all official decisions and happenings. Unfortunately, most of these records were destroyed during the troubled period of the 18th century. In consequence, we have lost some of the most valuable sources of our knowledge of the age. It is, however, fortunate that the histories written by ABUL FAZAL, ABDUL HAMID LAHORI, KHAFI KHAN and others based on official records are available to us. Even though they were written from an official point of view, their use of records makes them valuable source material for us.

During the 19th century European States adopted the convention that all State records should be opened to the public after a lapse of 50 years. Records of the Napoleonic era were thus released to the public about 1870. The Napoleonic era was a period of great progress in different fields, and it was described contemporaneously by many well-known historians. In fact, all the known methods of history writing were used in making the Napoleonic period vivid to the public of the day, but even then, when the official records became available in 1870, it was found that our knowledge of the period was both enriched and altered. Much new light was thrown on obscure incidents and happenings. Many old opinions had to be revised in the light of the new information.

Similarly, the official papers relating to the so-called Indian Mutiny of 1857 were released in 1907. The Government of India published a three-volume History of the Mutiny based on these records.

It is true that this book was written from the British point of view, and did not, therefore, do full justice to the Indian participants. It is, therefore, necessary that these records should be examined afresh and a true account of the period written in as objective a manner as possible. Even then the official history which was based on these records revealed many facts that were previously unknown and corrected many of our wrong ideas about the different characters who participated in these momentous happenings.

These two examples show how essential records are for a true interpretation of history. If, however, the records are to be utilised to the fullest extent, it is necessary that they should not only be preserved, but also arranged and classified systematically. There must also be a sufficient number of scholars with the necessary knowledge and scientific attitude to take full advantage of the information contained in them. In our National Archives, we have an immense storehouse of such records but two things have stood in the way of our fully utilising them:—

- (1) We have not been able to make arrangements for keeping all the records in one place.
- (2) We have not been able to appoint the staff which is necessary for completing at an early date the work of classification and indexing of the available records.

In 1948, I had intended that Government of India should undertake this task at an early date, and accordingly a scheme was drawn up for improving the tempo and the quality of the work. This demanded an increase in the staff of the Archives to cope with the additional work, but unfortunately, financial stringency prevented our implementation of even this modest scheme.

I would like to give members of the Commission some idea of the magnitude of the task which faces the National Archives today. In 1939, it was little more than a medium size depository, with a limited body of records. These were, however, fairly well organised though they were not open to students for research. Today, it is one of the leading archival institutions in the world, and is certainly the largest in Asia. It is also mechanically one of the best equipped. Our holdings in the last ten years have greatly grown in bulk, specially since December 1948. It was then decided that all records prior to 15th August 1947 of the Residencies and Political Agencies of the Government of India would be transferred to the National Archives. The increase since then has been almost phenomenal. The number of Residencies and Political Agencies which then went out of commission was 15 and 14 respectively. Of these, the National Archives has already received the records of 14 Residencies and 11 Political

Agencies though many of these records have large gaps. These transferred records number 11,555 volumes, and 3,581 bundles, and cover a period from 1672 to 1949.

Apart from the sudden accession to our collections, we are also getting an increasing number of records from different Ministries and their Attached and Subordinate Offices. With growing consciousness, both in the Government and among the people, of the value of records, destruction of records has now become out of question. Besides, the increasing function which Government are undertaking and necessity of written instruments in a democratic government make it inevitable that the number of records will continue to grow. This will accentuate problems of space and maintenance for each government department, and it is inevitable that offers of transfer of records from different governmental agencies will continually become more pressing. It is also proposed to legislate in order to ensure complete and regular transfer of all records to the National Archives.

Further problems have been created as the material which is now coming to the National Archives is often in a chaotic condition. When it was decided to transfer the records of the Residencies and Political Agencies it was also decided to transfer all existing inventories and indexes to these records. This was essential if the National Archives was to check these records, arrange them in their proper order and supply them to government or to research scholars on requisition. It is, however, unfortunate that many of the Agencies either did not maintain working lists or indexes of their records, or their records got considerably disarranged during the transfer. As a result, it is difficult to find documents as and when required. These records have, therefore, to be listed, re-arranged in their original order and properly indexed. Only then can these records tell correctly the story of the transactions of which they are the evidence. Unless restored to their original order, the documents will remain isolated pieces, disconnected, meaningless and unreliable. The phenomenal increase in records production in the departments themselves, and their indifferent maintenance in the current and semi-current stages have also added to the difficulties which the Archives faces. I may cite one example. One series of Political Department records from 1880 to 1930 which has just been transferred to the Archives does not possess even a check list.

The physical conditions of large bulks of these records also presents serious problems. Due to the various reasons, many of these series are in a very bad state of preservation and require immediate rehabilitation in order to ensure their continued existence. To give members some idea, I may mention that about 3,000 volumes of the Residency records require major and another 4,000 require minor repairs and reconditioning immediately. This task of restoration is

very urgent as the climate of New Delhi accelerates the physical deterioration of the records. In order to cope with the situation, the processes of rehabilitation have now been mechanised.

Members of the Commission are also aware that the records have now been thrown open for research. At first, only records up to 1880 were available for inspection, but now all records up to 1901 have been brought under this category. More recent records will also be thrown open in the years to come. In addition, the Archives has undertaken an extensive programme of analysis, indexing, condensing, editing and publication of records in order to facilitate the work of research and reference. The Historical Records Commission has also increased the scope of the work of the Archives as the Records Survey Committees in the different States work directly under the Commission. Interest in the archives and archival work is growing. Along with this, the demand for information from various sources has grown and is still growing.

On the one hand, therefore, we have increasing pressure of work and growing interest on the part of both Government and the public. On the other hand, we know that the prevailing financial stringency will not permit proper expansion of the Department in the next few years. In this situation the only way of meeting the shortage of staff is to seek the co-operation of universities and learned societies. If a sufficient number of scholars take up the task and assist the existing staff in the classification and cataloguing of the material which has been collected, much can be done in spite of the inadequacy of public funds. Universities can also help by allotting the task to postgraduate students of history. If universities agree to recognise such work as part of the normal training of a postgraduate student, this will not only benefit the students themselves but it will also be a real national service. It is only through the co-operation of professors, lecturers, scholars and research and postgraduate students that the vast material we have can be properly utilised. I understand that our Director of National Archives had approached the universities once but the response was not fully satisfactory. I would like to take this occasion when so many distinguished scholars are present to press once more that this work of urgent national importance may be undertaken by all the universities and learned societies without further delay. I have every hope that with your co-operation, we can overcome the difficulties created by financial stringency and create conditions in which the Archives can perform its proper function and serve as a treasure house of information for all students of history.

The Secretary then read out the messages received from Hon'ble Sardar Baldev Singh, Hon'ble Shri Jagjiwan Ram, Hon'ble Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, Hon'ble Shri K. Santhanam, The Swedish Minister in

India, Shri G. S. Bajpai, Dr. B. V. Keskar, Mr. K. G. Ambegaokar, Mr. Shavax A. Lal, Mr. Y. N. Sukthankar, Mr. C. C. Desai, and Colonel B. Chatterjee.

The morning session concluded at 12-30 P.M. after two papers were read and discussed in the presence of His Excellency the Governor. The session resumed sitting at 3-00 P.M. in the Nagpur Mahavidyalaya Hall with Dr. Tara Chand in the Chair. Ten more papers were read and discussed. All the papers will be found in the Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings, Vol. XXVII, Part II.

After the business of the session was concluded Dr. R. C. Majumdar moved a vote of thanks to the Chair, which was seconded by Professor C. S. Srinivasachari.

In the afternoon of the 25th December the members visited the Record Room in the Nagpur Secretariat. On the 29th the members were taken out on an excursion to Ramtek.

An exhibition of historical manuscripts, records, copper plates, paintings, etc. was organised by the Nagpur University in connexion with the session of the Indian Historical Records Commission. It was opened by His Excellency Shri Mangaldas Pakvasa at 5-30 P.M. on the 25th December and remained open till the 29th December. The exhibits from the National Archives of India included 123 documents, including originals and photographic copies, illustrating different aspects of life in Madhya Pradesh in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Some documents of general interest including a few illustrating the different aspects of repair and preservation methods adopted in the National Archives of India, were also exhibited. A list of all the exhibits will be found in Appendix L.



Hon'ble Pandit Dwarka Prasad Mishra, Minister
for Education, Madhya Pradesh.

PERSONNEL OF THE INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION

(The term of office other than those of the *ex-officio* members is up to 31st March 1952).

** Attended the Nagpur Session*

The Hon'ble Minister for Education, Government of India, *ex-officio* President.

* The Educational Adviser to the Government of India, Ministry of Education, New Delhi, *ex-officio* Chairman—(i) Research and Publication Committee, (ii) Local Records Sub-Committee.

* The Director of Archives, Government of India, National Archives of India, New Delhi, *ex-officio* Secretary—(i) Indian Historical Records Commission, (ii) Research & Publication Committee, (iii) Local Records Sub-Committee.

The Assistant Director of Archives, Government of India, National Archives of India, *ex-officio* Assistant Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission.

ORDINARY MEMBERS

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* Dr. R. C. Majumdar, M.A., Ph.D., Principal, College of Indology, Banaras Hindu University, Banaras.

* Professor D. V. Potdar, B.A., "Lokokalyan", 77 Shanwar Peth, Poona.

* Dr. Tara Chand, M.A., D.Phil., Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Education, New Delhi.

* Professor Mohammed Habib, M.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, Professor of History, Muslim University, Aligarh.

State Governments

* Dr. P. M. Joshi, M.A., Ph.D., Director of Archives, Government of Bombay, Secretariat Record Office, Bombay—1.

* Dr. B. S. Baliga, M.A., Ph.D. (London), Curator, Madras Record Office, Madras.

* Dr. G. L. Chopra, M.A., Ph.D., Keeper of Records of the Government of Punjab (I), Historical Records Office, Simla-E.

* Mr. Sankar Nath Dutta, Keeper of Records of the Government of West Bengal, Records Office, Berhampore.

Mr. M. Nasirud-Din Khan, Director, Daftar-e-Diwani, Mal and Mulki, Hyderabad Government, Hyderabad-Deccan.

* Mr. J. M. Ghose, M.A., Professor of History & Vice-Principal, Maharaja's College, Jaipur (Union of Rajasthan).

Mr. V. N. Damodaran Nambiyar, B.A., B.L., Assistant Secretary, United States of Travancore & Cochin, Trivandrum (Union of Travancore and Cochin).

* Mr. A. H. Nizami, M.A., Professor of History, Darbar College, Rewa (Union of Vindhya Pradesh).

* Professor Ganda Singh, M.A., Director of Archives, Government of PEPSU, Department of Records & Museum, Patiala (PEPSU).

* Mr. S. N. Dhar, M.A., Secretary, Board of Secondary Education, Gwalior (Madhya Bharat Union).

* Mr. J. B. Mallaradhya, M.A., Commissioner of Economic Development & Planning, Government of Mysore, Bangalore.

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* Dr. G. L. Chopra, M.A., Keeper of Records of the Government of Punjab (I), Historical Records Office, Simla-E.

* Mr. Sankar Nath Dutta, Keeper of Records of the Government of West Bengal, Record Office, Berhampore.

* Shri Parmanand, M.A., Secretary, Board of High School and Intermediate Examinations, U.P., Allahabad.

* Dr. K. K. Datta, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of History, Patna College, Patna.

* Dr. H. N. Sinha, M.A., Ph.D., Principal, Nagpur Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur.

* Mr. S. C. Rajkhowa, M.A., Inspector of Schools, A.V.C., Jorhat.

Mr. G. S. Das, B.A. (London), Professor of History, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack—3.

Mr. R. S. Kapur, B.A. Hons. (London), Head of the Department of History, Government College, Ajmer.

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Universities

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* Dr. H. N. Sinha, M.A., Ph.D., Principal, Nagpur Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur.

* Dr. H. L. Gupta, M.A., Ph.D., Head of the Department of History, Saugor University, Saugor.

* Mr. S. H. Askari, M.A., B.L., Professor of History, Patna College, Patna.

* Mr. K. C. Panigrahi, M.A., Curator, Provincial Museum, Bhubaneswar.

* Dr. Rama Rao, Lecturer in History, Nizam College, Hyderabad-Deccan.

Institutions

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Dr. K. K. Basu, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of History, T. N. J. College, Bhagalpur.

Delhi

Dr. Bool Chand, M.A., Ph.D.

States

Mr. M. V. Kibe, M.A., Saraswati Niketan, Indore.

Srimati Kamlabai Kibe, Saraswati Niketan, Indore.

Mr. R. V. Poduval, B.A., formerly Director of Archæology, Travancore, Trivandrum.

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*(B) OUTSIDE INDIA**United Kingdom*

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Dr. T. G. P. Spear, M.A., Ph.D. (Cantab), Selwyn College, Cambridge.

Sir Theodore E. Gregory, D.Sc., Hyde Park Hotel, London, S.W. 3.

United States of America

Dr. Solon J. Buck, Chief of the Division of Manuscripts, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

Dr. Ernst Posner, Director, School of Social Science and Public Affairs, American University, Washington, 6 D.C.

Mr. Arthur E. Kimberly, Chief of the Division of Repairs, The National Archives, Washington, D.C.

France

M. Charles Braibant, Directeur des Archives, Les Archives Nationales, Paris.

China

Dr. F. T. Chiang, Director, National Central Library, Nanking.

Dr. Li Chi, Section of Archæology, Institute of History and Philology, Academia Sinica, Nanking.

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Pres. Yao Chung-Mu, President, National Honon University, Kaifeng, Honon.

Professor Tang Yung-Tong, Professor of National Peking University, Peiping.

Professor Shiang Da, C/O Dr. Li Chi, Section Head of Archæology, Institute of History & Philology, Academia Sinica, Nanking.

Burma

Professor W. S. Desai, M.A., Professor of History, University of Rangoon, Rangoon.

Iran

Mr. Saeed Nafissi, Professor of History, University of Teheran and Member of Anjuman-e-Iran Shenassi, Teheran.

Nepal

Professor Totra Raj Pande, Librarian, Nepal Darbar Library, Katamandu.

Australia

Dr. C. E. W. Bean, D.C.L., Litt.D., Chairman, Commonwealth Archives Committee, Canberra.

Lt.-Col. J. L. Treloar, C.B.E., Director, Australian War Memorial and Archival Authority for Service Departments, Canberra.

Mr. H. L. White, M.A., Librarian, Commonwealth National Library and Archival Authority for Non-Service Departments, Canberra.

Pakistan

Mr. S. M. Jaffar, B.A., M.R.A.S. (London), Director of Archives, Government of N.W.F.P., Central Records Office, Peshawar.

Mr. Mohammad Sadullah, M.A., Keeper of Records of the Government of West Punjab, Historical Records Office, Lahore.

Ceylon

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Mr. S. A. W. Mottau, Government Archivist, Ceylon, Colombo.

Malaya

Mr. Tan Soo Chye, Archivist of Raffles Library, Singapore.

Dr. W. Linehan, C.M.G., Director of Museums, Federation of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur.

Mr. M. W. F. Tweedie, Honorary Secretary, Royal Asiatic Society (Malayan Branch), Raffles Museum and Library, Singapore.

Portuguese India

Cavaliero Panduranga Pissurlencar, Member, Lisbon Academy of Science and Curator, Historical Records of Portuguese India, Nova-Goa.

French India

Madame Yvonne Robert Gaebel; President, Societe de l'Histoire de l'Inde Francaise, Pondicherry.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SIXTEENTH MEETING OF THE
RESEARCH & PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

New Delhi, July 31, 1950.

Twenty-one members were present (list at the end).

In the Chair: Dr. Tara Chand, Educational Adviser to the Government of India (*ex-officio*).

The proceedings started with the Chairman congratulating Dr. S. N. Sen and Dr. R. P. Tripathi on their appointment as Vice-Chancellors of Delhi and Saugor Universities respectively. The Secretary then presented a Memorandum on the progress of the Publication Programme of the National Archives of India, drawn up at the request of the Committee in consultation with Dr. S. N. Sen, the out-going General Editor of the Series (Appendix A).

Dr. R. C. Majumdar enquired whether any means could be devised to permit the Director of Archives to get the series printed in some private press.

The Chairman explained that after much consideration the Government had decided that all Government printing work should be done through one particular agency, *viz.*, the Controller of Printing. It was unlikely that any large exception would be made to this rule. He, therefore, suggested that the Committee should ask the Government to make an exception in favour of only those volumes which were actually ready for the printers.

Scheme III (a).—Following reports were made:—

Professor D. V. Potdar informed that the volume on Marathi Letters had been sent to the press.

Dr. S. N. Sen informed that in view of the existing financial position of the University of Delhi the publication of the Persian Akhbars might be somewhat delayed.

The following resolution which was moved by the Chairman was unanimously passed:

Resolution I.—This Committee recommends that in view of the delay caused in the execution of the Publication Programme (i) the Honorary Editors should be requested to expedite their work or return the typescripts to the Director of Archives if not completed by the end of December 1952; and (ii) the Government of India be requested to permit the Director of Archives to get such volumes as are ready for publication printed through private presses of his choice

Appointment of Honorary Editor

The Secretary placed before the members letters received from Professor C. S. Srinivasachari and Dr. H. L. Gupta intimating their

willingness to undertake editing of Volume III under Scheme I of the Publication Programme.'

Resolution II.—This Committee recommends that Dr. R. R. Sethi be appointed an honorary editor for Volume III of Scheme I of the Publication Programme.

Scheme III(b).

Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad informed that Dr. R. R. Sethi had agreed to undertake the work in connection with the Ochterlony Papers in collaboration with him.

Dr. R. R. Sethi proposed that as the East Punjab University had now settled down the question of editing the News Letters (1839-41) might once again be brought to the notice of the authorities concerned.

The *Secretary* assured Dr. Sethi that the necessary steps would be taken.

2. The *Secretary* then presented to the Committee the agenda of the first Congress of the International Council on Archives to be held in Paris during August 20-23 next. It stated that the subjects for discussion at the Congress would be confined to the following broad items:

- (i) Current supervision and checking of archives;
- (ii) Archives and microphotography;
- (iii) Records of private Undertakings (economic records);
- (iv) Bibliographic proposals.

With a view to obtaining maximum information on these points, the Secretariat of the International Council on Archives had circulated a Questionnaire (Appendix B) to all the member institutions all over the world. As desired by M. Charles Braibant, a copy each of the agenda and the questionnaire had been circulated by the Director of Archives, Government of India, to all the State Governments and the various Records Offices in India for eliciting information relating to them some of whom had already sent their replies to the International Archives Council Secretariat. The Secretary said that replies of all the State Governments including that of the National Archives of India would be placed before the next session of the Indian Historical Records Commission to be held at Nagpur in December 1950. In addition to the above, another questionnaire (Appendix C) had been received from M. Charles Samaran, President, International Council on Archives, who was engaged in compiling a Supplement to the *Guide to the International Archives*, Vol. I (Europe), published in 1934, seeking information on the Central Archives Office in India. A suitable reply had been sent to the

President of the Council and further materials were being collected. A consolidated report would be placed before the next meeting of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

An official programme of the Congress had been received by the Secretary.

The Secretary informed the Committee that the President of the Admissions Committee of the Congress had appointed Dr. Purnendu Basu, a member of the said Committee in place of Dr. S. N. Sen, and that the appointment had been approved by the Government of India. However, owing to the difficult foreign exchange position, the Government of India had been unable to send the Secretary to attend the Congress as recommended by the Commission at Cuttack in December 1949.

3. Five resolutions sent by the Government of Rajasthan were then taken up for discussion. The resolutions related to: (a) throwing open of States Unions' records for research; (b) establishment of record offices in the States Unions; (c) preparation of a "bibliography" of records preserved in different States; (d) provision of mobile centres for training in archive administration; and (e) publication by the Government of India of their records relating to different States. The first two proposals were accepted by the Committee which passed the following resolutions:

Resolution III—Resolved that the Government of India in the Ministry of States be requested to move all the State Governments (Part B) to throw open their records for *bona fide* historical research on the lines adopted by the Government of India. The Rajasthan Government in particular be requested to inform the Government of India regarding the progress they had made in this respect.

Resolution IV—This Committee reiterates its past recommendations regarding the establishment of central record offices in the States (Parts A & B).

As to the remaining three proposals, the Secretary submitted the following notes:

"Bibliography" of records: It is not clear what is precisely meant by "bibliography of the records"; perhaps "inventories", "lists" and similar finding aids are meant. This presupposes organized record offices where alone such finding aids can be prepared. It is hoped that with the establishment of organized record offices in the States and States Unions this very essential function will be taken up at once.

Training facility in archives administration: There is at the National Archives of India provision for training a limited number of people in the administration and preservation of records, preferences usually being given to candidates who are actually working

at a public record office or manuscript library: This training is mostly practical and can be imparted satisfactorily only in a fully equipped record office. Mobile training centres are impracticable. Nor is any extensive training scheme likely to succeed unless there are sufficient opportunities of employment for the trained people, which again depends on the existence of proper record offices in the country with the policy of employing only trained personnel.

Publication of Government of India's records pertaining to States: Publication of records can be undertaken in any of the following ways: (i) publication of complete series of records *in extenso*; (ii) publication of calendars of above; or (iii) publications of selections from among records. The resolution aims at a programme which would fall in category (iii) above. It would be impracticable for the Government of India, which has an overall interest in facilitating research in Indian history generally and not merely of particular regions, to select items out of different series to bring out a collection of interest to particular states only. The existing publication programme of the National Archives of India, therefore, aims at the publication of whole series of records, either *in extenso*, or in the form of calendars or indexes thereto, without any attempt at selection. Where selection is to be made at all, they would be for such series as would be of general interest rather than local. If, however, either a particular State, institution or an individual is interested in the history of any particular region, the National Archives of India gives every facility to the individual or a scholar deputed by the State or institution, within the framework of Government's research rules, to make selections from the records in the National Archives of India pertaining to a state which the interested State Government or institution is at liberty to publish.

It was agreed that the attention of the Rajasthan Government should be drawn to the above notes.

4. The following resolution submitted by the University of Allahabad was then taken up:

That the Indian Historical Records Commission should take steps to collect manuscripts and documents bearing on all the periods of Indian history and not to confine itself almost exclusively to the collection and preservation of records dealing with modern Indian History. It is time that the Indian Historical Records Commission should expand its activities and pay serious attention to the other two periods of Indian History for which ample records exist in the country.

The *Secretary* submitted the following written note on the resolution:

Records relating to periods of Indian history other than the modern period (A.D. 1600 onwards) are not specifically excluded from the purview of the Indian Historical Records Commission or its Research and Publication Committee, but in effect searches have been more or less confined to the more modern records due to paucity of materials relating to other periods. In fact, the Indian Historical Records Commission, has taken up previously the questions on pre-1600 Portuguese and Dutch records whenever they have been brought to the notice of the Commission. If similar information regarding other pre-1600 records is forthcoming, the Commission will undoubtedly take up the matter of their salvaging and scientific treatment.

Dr. R. P. Tripathi explained that hitherto the Indian Historical Records Commission had concerned itself only with post-1600 records. He thought that the scope of the Commission should be wider and records and manuscripts, of whatever date they may be, should come within its purview.

The *Chairman* pointed out that hardly any records existed for the earlier periods of Indian history. What existed were either inscriptions or manuscripts which did not fall within the category of records.

Dr. R. C. Majumdar said that the jurisdiction of the Indian Historical Records Commission and the Archaeological Department should be clearly defined and historical materials relating to the earlier periods should be left out of the scope of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

The *Chairman* agreed with *Dr. Majumdar* and said that expanding the scope of activities of the Indian Historical Records Commission to all periods would lead to confusion.

Professor D. V. Potdar suggested that no formal limit such as 1600 A.D. should be laid down.

Mr. V. N. Pillai referred to the *Secretary's* note and pointed out that for practical purposes there was nothing sacrosanct about the year 1600.

After further discussion during which *Dr. S. N. Sen*, *Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad*, *Dr. N. K. Sinha* and *Sri Parmanand* spoke, the following resolution was passed unanimously:—

Resolution V.—Resolved that the Indian Historical Records Commission should take steps for the preservation of all records excluding those which fall under the purview of the Archaeological Department.

5. Two resolutions submitted by the University of Calcutta were then considered. They recommended (a) concentration of old district records in West Bengal in the Central Record Office of the State, and (b) appointment of an Expert Committee for selecting records for publication. With reference to (a) the Secretary pointed out that a comprehensive resolution (Resolution III) on the same subject meant for the district records of all the State Governments had been passed by the Research and Publication Committee at its twelfth meeting. The Government of West Bengal had not so far replied to it and the Government of India had issued a reminder to all the States.

The following resolution was passed:

Resolution VI—Resolved that the Government of West Bengal be requested to concentrate the old District records in the provincial record office and afford suitable research facilities among them to scholars in general and members of the West Bengal Regional Records Survey Committee in particular.

As regards 5 (b), Dr. N. K. Sinha explaining the background of the proposal said that some of the Editors had felt that the East India House—Fort William Letters supplied to them for editing contained a quantity of unimportant matter which they felt should be omitted from the volumes.

Dr. S. N. Sen, however, thought that there were at least two justifications for publishing all letters—first, their publication would provide a security copy obviating the constant handling of the originals, and secondly, it would be too bold on the part of any Committee of Experts today to judge what might or might not be of use to researchers at a later date.

The *Secretary* suggested that it was open to an Editor not to annotate any particular letter or document if the Editor thought it unnecessary.

Dr. R. C. Majumdar suggested that unimportant documents could be printed in smaller type.

It was finally agreed that all documents should normally be printed and any doubtful cases should be referred to the General Editor.

The proposal was dropped.

6. The University of Delhi had forwarded three resolutions. Explaining the first of these resolutions which concerned the dispersal of Government of India's records following the independence of India, the representative of the Delhi University observed that dispersal of records and dismemberment of organic bodies of records were against all canons of archive administration. Despite this fact

having been emphasized by the Historical Records Commission in its previous resolutions (Resolutions III of the twenty-fifth and I of the twenty-sixth sessions) reintegration of dispersed records did not seem to have been effected by the Ministry of States. These records fell under two categories, first, those transferred to the United Kingdom High Commissioner in India by the previous Government of India, and secondly, those distributed among the States, e.g., a part of the Mysore archives had been distributed among Mysore Government, Salem District, the former States of Banganapalle and other agencies. The following resolution was passed unanimously:

Resolution VII.—Resolved that the Government of India may take steps (i) to get back the records belonging to the late Residencies and Political Agencies which have gone to the United Kingdom High Commissioner in India; (ii) to call back all records belonging to those agencies and now transferred to various States and States Union Governments, district authorities and other bodies; and (iii) to arrange their concentration in the National Archives of India without further delay.

With reference to the second resolution concerning provision of more space and equipment for the National Archives of India, Dr. S. N. Sen pointed out that it had not been possible to implement many items of the programmes entrusted by the Indian Historical Records Commission and its Research and Publication Committee to the National Archives of India owing to shortage of space in the National Archives of India, e.g., accessioning records of the various agencies of the Government of India, setting up a map room, a microfilm library, and so forth. A proposal for providing additional space and equipment had been submitted to the Government as early as 1945, but no tangible results appeared to have come out of it. Without proper storage room and equipment, he said, there was a distinct possibility of the records being totally lost as most of the pre-British records had been lost, therefore the highest priority should be given to this proposal.

The following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolution VIII.—Resolved that the Government of India be requested to take immediate steps to provide additional space and equipment in the National Archives of India for (i) storage of records, (ii) properly setting up the machinery, (iii) storage of maps, (iv) microfilm library, and (v) office accommodation.

The Delhi University's third resolution sought to get for the Director of Archives, Government of India, who is the Chief Editor of the quarterly journal, *The Indian Archives*, permission to buy the

required paper for the journal in the open market and to get it printed in suitable private presses on a permanent basis against the budget grants of the National Archives of India.

The following resolution was passed:

Resolution IX—Resolved that the Government of India be requested to permit the Director of Archives, Government of India, who is the Chief Editor of *The Indian Archives*, to buy the required paper for the journal in the open market and get it printed in suitable private presses on a permanent basis against the budget grants of the National Archives of India.

7. Three resolutions by the Government of Uttar Pradesh were then taken up. The first sought the passing of legislation for the prevention, dispersal, sale or unwarranted destruction of historical documents in the possession of hereditary zamindars, talukdars, etc. in Uttar Pradesh following the abolition of zamindari in that State. The obvious value of these documents for purposes of historical research were emphasized.

Professor D. V. Potdar inquired whether the proposed resolution aimed at the official records of the Zamindars, etc. only or also their private records.

The *Chairman* remarked that the private properties of the Zamindars, etc. could not be confiscated and the resolution should cover only those records which were created in the course of their official transactions.

The following resolution was thereupon passed :—

Resolution X.—Resolved that in view of the impending abolition of Zamindari, the Government of India and the State Governments may be requested to take steps by legislation or otherwise for the prevention of dispersal, sale and unwarranted destruction of historical documents in the possession of families of Zamindars, Talukdars, Nawabs, etc.

The Uttar Pradesh Government's second resolution wanted the Government of India to take steps to salvage such historical records as were in the personal custody of the Indian Princes whose States had merged with the Indian Republic.

The *Secretary* pointed out that as long as the records remained the private property of the Princes, it was doubtful if a mere formal request would have the desired result. With this fact in view, the Research and Publication Committee had already requested (Resolution IV, fourteenth meeting) the Government of India to move the various ruling chiefs to make over their personal records as gifts to the Nation. Results were awaited.

Resolution XI.—Resolved that the Government of India and the State Governments may be requested to take appropriate steps to preserve the historical records which are in the personal custody of the Indian Princes, after the merger of their States with the Indian Republic, with a view to ensuring their preservation and making them accessible for *bona fide* research.

The Uttar Pradesh Government's third resolution suggested that the Research and Publication Committee of the Indian Historical Records Commission should have a permanent Sub-Committee to look into the authenticity of details that often passed for historical facts in history text-books in use in schools in the country.

The *Chairman* was of opinion that the proposal did not fall within the purview of the Indian Historical Records Commission and it was dropped.

8. *Professor C. S. Srinivasachari* inquired whether it was correct that some Government records were lost during transit at the time of the merger of the States.

The *Secretary* said that a consignment of records was sent by the Government of India by railway passenger train to Kolhapur and the package was lost during transit.

Professor C. S. Srinivasachari suggested that some sort of insurance measure should be adopted to ensure better care of records at the time of transit by rail.

The following resolution was passed :—

Resolution XII.—This Committee learns with concern that a box of valuable records belonging to the late Kolhapur Residency was lost in transit and has not been recovered since despite the efforts of the Railway authorities. This Committee feels that the loss would not have occurred had the records been properly insured with the Railway authorities under Act IX of 1890. It therefore strongly recommends that immediate steps be taken by the Government of India to declare all records irrespective of their custody and the material of which they are composed, to be of sufficient value for inclusion in the 2nd schedule to the Act referred to.

9. The *Secretary* informed the Committee that he had received a request from Mr. V. S. Vaidya of Poona to move the Government of Bombay regarding the deposit of his family papers in Satara Palace.

Professor D. V. Potdar explained that the Palace was a wooden structure and quite unsuitable for housing records. He further pointed out that such local matters were now looked after by the newly formed Board of Historical Records and Ancient Monuments.

Resolution XIII.—Resolved that the Board of Historical Records and Ancient Monuments set up by the Government of Bombay be requested to take suitable action in regard to the disposition of the Vaidya Collection.

10. *Professor D. V. Potdar* informed that since a Board for Historical Records and Ancient Monuments had been set up by the Government of Bombay, the *ad hoc* Regional Records Survey Committee set up by the Indian Historical Records Commission had ceased to function. He also stated that the first meeting of the Board was held recently and a copy of its proceedings would be sent to the Indian Historical Records Commission in due course.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

List of members present:

Dr. Tara Chand (Chairman); Mr. V. R. R. Dikshitar; Shri Parmanand; Mr. J. M. Ghosh; Dr. R. R. Sethi; Mr. V. Narayana Pillai; Professor C. S. Srinivasachari; Professor Datto Vaman Potdar; Dr. G. L. Chopra; Dr. H. N. Sinha; Mr. R. M. Joshi; Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad; Dr. S. N. Sen; Dr. N. K. Sinha; Mr. J. C. Taluqdar; Dr. R. C. Majumdar; Mr. K. C. Panigrahi; Mr. Ganda Singh; Dr. Rama Rao; Mr. S. N. Dhar; Dr. R. P. Tripathi; Dr. P. Basu (Secretary).

List of members who were unable to attend:

Dr. B. S. Baliga; Dr. P. M. Joshi; Mr. Jahar Lal Majumdar; Mr. M. Nasirud-Din Khan; Mr. V. N. Damodaran Nambiar; Mr. A. H. Nizami; Dr. K. K. Datta; Mr. S. C. Rajkhowa; Mr. G. S. Das; Mr. R. S. Kapur; Mr. R. Sathinatha Aiyar; Rev. Father H. Heras; Dr. S. N. Das Gupta; Dr. R. S. Tripathi; Professor Mohammad Habib; Dr. H. L. Gupta; Mr. S. H. Askari; Mr. R. P. Patwardhan; Mr. T. S. Shejwalkar; Mr. G. H. Khare; Mr. M. S. Commissariat; Mr. B. W. Bhat; Professor George M. Moraes; Mr. R. G. Gyani; Pandit Kshiti Mohan Sen; Mr. Brojendra Nath Banerjee; Mr. Mohibbul Hasan Khan; Dr. D. C. Ganguli; Dr. A. P. Das Gupta; Dr. Nanda Lal Chatterjee; Mr. S.A. Rashid; Dr. Y. K. Deshpande; Pandit L. P. Pandeya and Mr. H. N. Nene.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SEVENTEENTH MEETING OF THE RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

Nagpur, December 26, 1950.

The seventeenth meeting of the Research and Publication Committee was held at the Nagpur Mahavidyalaya Hall, Nagpur, at 10 A.M. on Tuesday, December 26, 1950 and was presided over by Dr. Tara Chand, Educational Adviser to the Government of India, and *ex-officio* Chairman of the Committee. A list of members present will be found on pages 11—18.

2. The *Chairman* read out the review submitted by the Secretary of action taken on the resolutions of the sixteenth and some earlier meetings of the Committee.

Referring to Resolution VI of the eighth meeting and Resolution III of the twelfth meeting, *Professor D. V. Potdar* inquired into the principles which guided governments in weeding their records. It was explained that weeding was a practical necessity and that it was not practicable always to associate an historian in appraising records. In addition the Secretary stressed the limitations placed on the practicability of any universal scheme for weeding. He pointed out that records created by administrative agencies were created exclusively for administrative purposes, and the decision to retain some of them and destroy the rest was taken with the needs of administration in view. Weeding was possible only in the earlier stages when the files were just closed; any attempt at judicious weeding at a later stage when large numbers of files had accumulated was beyond our resources. This was particularly so in India where each file contained all kinds of documents, ranging from those embodying basic policies to the most trivial routine papers. Weeding of older files was possible only where the files fell into well-defined categories, *e.g.*, policy files, case files, and routine (house-keeping) files. In the absence of such clear definition of files, it was impracticable to attempt any weeding of older files. The question should therefore be confined to current files where clear indication should be given after careful consideration at the time of closing the file whether the whole file or any part of it should be retained permanently.

The *Chairman* pointed out that presumably each Government agency had its own rules for deciding the period of retention for its records. He suggested that all State Governments might be requested to furnish the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, with copies of rules which governed the weeding of current records in all their agencies, Ministries, Departments, Divisions.

Sub-Divisions, etc., in their respective States. These could be placed before the Committee, with the Secretary's comments, for examination whether suitable safeguards were provided against destruction of records of possible research value.

The suggestion was accepted.

Professor C. S. Srinivasachari and *Dr. P. M. Joshi* informed that so far as the Madras Regional Records Survey Committee and the Bombay Board of Historical Research and Ancient Monuments were concerned, they would continue to co-operate with the Indian Historical Records Commission in the general policy of survey work.

On an inquiry made by *Mr. J. B. Mallaradhya* whether the expenses to be incurred by the Mysore Regional Records Survey Committee in compiling the National Register (Resolution IV, 10th meeting) should be borne by the Central Government or the State Government, the Secretary informed that if the Mysore Committee was a permanent one, appointed by the State Government, the expenses should be borne by the State Government itself, as in other States.

After some discussion on Resolution VIII of the tenth meeting, it was decided that a reminder should be sent to the defaulters.

Professor D. V. Potdar drew attention to the reply received from the Madhya Bharat Government on Resolution IV of the fifteenth meeting and expressed the opinion that it would take a long time to arrange the records on the lines suggested by the Union Government, and it would not be desirable to wait so long for research work among them to begin.

It was agreed that the Madhya Bharat Government should be requested to expedite the work.

3. The *Secretary* informed that no substantial progress had been made since the detailed report on the progress made in the Publication Programme of the National Archives of India was placed before the sixteenth meeting of the Committee in July 1950. The Government of India had agreed that the three volumes which were ready might be printed through a private press, if the Government presses were unable to execute the job. The specimen of printing in the Government press was under scrutiny.

The *Secretary* then placed before the house the correspondence passed between *Professor D. N. Banerjee* and the Chief Editor in connexion with the editing of Volume III of the Fort William—India House Correspondence, which was recorded.

4. From the review of the activities of the Regional Records Survey Committees submitted by the Secretary, it appeared that the Governments of Punjab, Madras, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin

had set up permanent Committees and Bombay a Board of Historical Records and Ancient Monuments. The Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Assam proposed to set up permanent Committees next year while the Governments of West Bengal, Bihar, Pepsu, Orissa and Delhi had decided to take similar action soon. The annual Reports of the year under review received from Committees in West Bengal, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh were placed before the meeting and have been included in the Proceedings as Appendix G.

A grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 6,500 had, as usual, been received from the Government of India and disbursed to the *ad hoc* Committees during the year under review. Instructions had been issued to the Conveners for the maintenance of accounts in a proper manner particularly regarding purchase of manuscripts. It had been reported that many of them were of purely literary or religious interest and in several instances descriptive lists were not furnished. For instance, the Orissa Committee had transferred to the National Archives of India many palm leaf manuscripts without any list or description. The Secretary had to experience considerable difficulty in finding a scholar at Delhi knowing old Oriya script.

It was agreed that more discretion should be used in procuring manuscripts and maintaining accounts and that descriptive lists should always accompany the manuscripts intended for transfer to the National Archives of India.

5. The resolutions sent by Dr. H. L. Gupta were then taken up. The resolutions related to (i) publication of Selection of Papers of Lord Hastings and Lord Dalhousie, (ii) keeping open of the Research Room of the National Archives of India from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. and (iii) transfer of books on modern Indian history from the National Library to the National Archives of India.

In view of the Secretary's written note submitted on these points as given below, Dr. Gupta withdrew his resolutions.

Secretary's Note—(i) A long-term Publication Programme for the National Archives of India, recommended by the Research and Publication Committee at its seventh meeting held at Peshawar in 1945 (Resolution V, Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings Volume XXII, Part III, p. 108) and subsequently endorsed by the Indian Historical Records Commission at the Peshawar Session (Resolution I, *Ibid*, p. 116) was finally accepted by the Government of India to be given effect to as soon as the present publication programme is fully implemented. Section II of the second publication programme includes publication of records relating to both Lord Hastings (Moir Papers) and Lord Dalhousie (*vide* Appendix A,

Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings Vol. XXII, pp. 2-3). Editing of these will be taken up in due course.

(ii) The normal working hours in all the Government of India offices are from 10 A.M. to 5-0 P.M. The implementation of the proposal would therefore mean employment of extra staff for the purpose, which under the existing financial position, will be difficult for the Government of India to accede to.

(iii) The National Archives of India arranges to secure on behalf of the research scholars such books as may be required by them from the National Library on loan, and the Library of the National Archives of India has in its custody catalogues of books in the National Library. It is not practicable that India's National Library should be denuded of all its books on such an important subject. It is undoubtedly desirable that the National Archives of India Library should have all books on Indian history and an attempt is being made in that direction. If more funds are made available to the National Archives of India, this project may be expedited to the advantage of research scholars in the National Archives of India.

6. *Dr. K. K. Datta* then moved with the permission of the Chair a resolution to the effect that the Universities should place one research scholar each at the disposal of the Conveners of the permanent or *ad hoc* Regional Records Survey Committees for one year to assist them or their Committees in collecting materials for compilation of the History of the Freedom Movement in India.

After some discussion on the subject it was resolved :—

Resolution I.—That the Universities be requested to award at least one scholarship every year for conducting researches on the proposed compilation of the History of the Freedom Movement in India and that Regional Records Survey Committees of the area should offer their full co-operation to the scholarshipholder.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

CONSPECTUS OF ACTION TAKEN

RESEARCH & PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

Eighth meeting, Delhi, March 1946.

Resolution VI.—Resolved that the Government of India be requested to ask the provincial Governments and Indian States to set up permanent Regional Survey Committees in view of the altered position consequent on the cessation of hostilities.

The Government of India have issued another reminder to all the State Governments who have not established permanent Regional Records Survey Committees of their own. Replies of some of the State Governments are detailed below :—

Government of Mysore have informed that they have appointed a Regional Committee for the State consisting of the following persons :—

The Vice-Chancellor (Chairman).

The Huzur Secretary to the Maharaja of Mysore.

The Professor of History, Maharaja's College, Mysore.

The Director of Archaeology in Mysore, Mysore.

The Registrar, General and Revenue Secretariat, Bangalore.

Shri T. S. Singeravelu Mudaliar, President, Mythic Society, Bangalore.

Shri Hullur Srinivasa Jois, Chitaldrug.

Shri Sivamurthy Sastri, Bangalore.

The Superintendent, Oriental Research Institute, Mysore (Secretary).

Government of Madhya Pradesh have informed that as a measure of economy, the formation of the permanent Regional Records Survey Committee has been deferred till the financial year 1951-52 and requested that the present *ad hoc* Committee may be continued during the current year also.

Government of West Bengal have informed that they have decided to set up a permanent Regional Records Survey Committee of their own and to meet the expenses thereof. The personnel of the Committee will be communicated as and when settled.

Government of Madhya Bharat have informed that the Secretariat records are being reorganised at present and that the mass of old records of the covenanted States lying at various places in Madhya Bharat are being sorted out. The process of sorting and weeding out records of historical and archival value is in progress

and they are being transferred to the historical section of the Secretariat records where they are proposed to be catalogued and calendared under the supervision of a technically qualified person. This process is bound to take some time. The Union Government therefore feel that the setting up of the proposed Regional Committee for the survey of historical records at this stage will not serve any useful purpose until the historical material is properly sorted and made worthy of presentation.

Remarks.—The Madhya Bharat Government have been requested by the Government of India to explain clearly the overall position of their proposed “re-arrangement” of records. The Union Government have also been informed that the object of setting up a Survey Committee for manuscript records in private custody is entirely different from organising Government records.

Government of *Pepsu* have informed that they agree to the proposal of setting up of the permanent Regional Records Survey Committee.

Government of *Bombay* have informed that the Board for Historical Records and Ancient Monuments created by the State Government deals with the archival and archaeological activities in the State and the Board has set up four Regional Committees for bringing to the notice of the Government sites, relics and monuments of archaeological importance, old records and manuscripts and suggest ways and means for their preservation and upkeep and for bringing them to the notice of the scholarly world.

Remarks.—Government of India have enquired whether the State Government intend to continue to participate in the activities of the Indian Historical Records Commission and the Research and Publication Committee. Reply from the State Government is awaited.

Government of *Uttar Pradesh* have informed that the matter is under the consideration of the Government.

Chief Commissioner, *Delhi*, has informed that in view of the prevailing financial stringency the proposal to set up a permanent Regional Records Survey Committee for the State is not likely to materialise till 1951-52.

The Government of *Orissa* have informed that steps are being taken to set up a Regional Survey Committee for the State of *Orissa*. An intimation will be sent when the Committee is set up.

Tenth Meeting, Delhi, March 1947.

Resolution IV.—This Committee views with grave concern the extremely unsatisfactory state in which the bulk of the records and historical manuscripts in India are lying, and the risks of destruction and dispersal to which they are exposed due mainly to the ignorance on the part of the public of their value as evidences for history and

is firmly convinced that the major portion of these invaluable treasures will be lost to the nation unless adequate steps are immediately taken for their preservation. The Committee believes that many of these risks can be eliminated by (1) the enactment of a comprehensive public records legislation for the preservation of all records of national value; (2) by the establishment of properly organised and staffed repositories all over the country to house records which still require a suitable shelter, and education of their present custodians and owners in the principles of archives keeping; (3) making provision for technical services (such as repair, photographing, indexing, cataloguing, etc.) in such repositories as may be unable to organise these services for themselves; (4) organisation of research facilities at these repositories for approved students; and (5) establishment of a system of control on the administration of these records by a suitable central organisation. The Committee further believes that as a preliminary step to the above it will be necessary to compile a register containing complete information regarding all records in India whether in public, semi-public, private or institutional custody. It therefore makes the following recommendations :—

- (i) That the Secretary, Research and Publication Committee, be entrusted with the compilation of such a Register, to be called the National Register of Records and Historical manuscripts, with the help of the Regional Survey Committees in the Provinces and the States;
- (ii) that the latter bodies be instructed to concentrate on the work of the compilation of the materials for the Register to the exclusion of all other items of work they may have taken up or intend to take up in the near future;
- (iii) that information collected be entered in the *proforma* approved by this Committee (annexed hereto) a separate form being used for each collection, series, group or 'fonds' of records or historical manuscripts surveyed, that the completed forms be forwarded to the Secretary, Research and Publication Committee for consolidation with similar forms received from elsewhere, copies being retained by the Regional Committees in the form of a Register for a reference purpose, with up-to-date indexes, duplicates of which should be furnished to the Secretary of the Committee, and that the Registers whether at the Centre or in the provinces be made available to accredited scholars;
- (iv) that the Provincial Governments and the States and through them the authorities of the Divisions, Districts, Sub-divisions, Circles and other administrative units,

High Courts and other Courts, Corporations, Municipalities, District and Local Boards, Trusts, Councils and similar organisations set up by the provincial or State Governments or under their auspices, learned societies, Universities, educational institutions, religious establishments, libraries, museums and all public and semi-public institutions situated within the territorial limits of the Provinces and the States, be asked to co-operate fully with the Regional Committees in compiling the Register by extending to them financial help and according them unrestricted facilities for inspection of the records under their control;

- (v) the Regional Survey Committees be further asked to exclude from their immediate programme the contents of the Organised Records Offices and concentrate on such records in semi-public, institutional and private custody and such public records as are yet to be organised;
- (vi) that the Provincial Governments and the States having organised record offices of their own be asked to furnish the requisite information in respect of their collections direct to the Secretary, Research & Publication Committee, in the approved form copies being sent to the Regional Survey Committees functioning in the provinces or the States as the case may be;
- (vii) that the Government of India afford such financial and other facilities to the Secretary, Research & Publication Committee (in printing instruction sheets, relevant proformas and any other matter) that may be considered to be necessary in connection with the compilation of the Register;
- (viii) that to accord this scheme the widest possible publicity the resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*, that the Press Information Bureau be asked to issue a press note on the subject for publication in leading newspapers and periodicals and that the All-India Radio be asked to arrange for a series of educational talks explaining the implications of the project. The Committee hereby authorises its Secretary to issue directives for the guidance of the Regional Survey Committees and to ask for annual reports of the work done in this connection.

Please see the remarks of the Government of India against Resolution II of the twenty-sixth session of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

Government of Madras have informed that the State Government consider that no official records below the Government level are likely, normally, to have an All-India value for research students and that records in offices below that level will generally have only local or ephemeral interest. If they should attract research of a topical variety, the only course needed will be to make them accessible under suitable conditions. These remarks apply with even more force to the offices of hundreds of local bodies which are also included in the proposal. It would be an inexcusable waste of time and energy to endeavour to compile a Register of all-India in which the records of these small local bodies and of the subordinate Government offices all over India should be listed up. The Regional Records Survey Committee has been set up with the idea of having valuable records in private custody traced and provision for their preservation made. It is not desirable that the Committee should be diverted from this work. The Madras Regional Survey Committee has accordingly decided that it should not take up the work of compilation of the proposed National Register. The State Government therefore consider that no action is necessary in the matter.

Resolution VIII.—This Committee further recommends that the provincial and States Governments be requested to give on the basis of the recommendations of the Regional Survey Committees in their areas, free transcripts of records in their custody to those who may help the Survey Committees in their quest for historical records, if such transcripts are wanted for local or family history.

West Bengal Government have informed that the State Government propose to take up the matter in consultation with the permanent Regional Records Survey Committee that would be appointed shortly.

Eleventh Meeting, Jaipur, February 1948:

Resolution II.—This Committee recommends that the Government of India make suitable provision for special types of printing and take such prompt measures as are required in connection with the Five-year Publication Programme of the National Archives of India. Meanwhile the Secretary may be authorised to get the completed works printed through some private presses.

The Government of India have informed that they do not consider it advisable to allow any general and un-restricted powers to the Director of Archives to get the National Archives of India printing work done through private presses of his choice and have suggested that arrangements for the printing of each publication which the National Archives of India desired to get printed otherwise than through the Government agency, should be referred to the Government of India individually for their administrative and financial sanction.

Remarks.—The question of printing under the Publication Programme of the National Archives of India was again referred to the Research & Publication Committee at its 16th meeting held at New Delhi in July 1950. The Resolution (I) passed by the Committee has been forwarded to the Government of India for necessary action.

Resolution XI.—That the Government of India be moved to make an initial grant of Rs. 25,000 to be distributed among the Regional Survey Committees for collection of materials relating to the proposed compilation of an authoritative history of Indian National Struggle.

The Government of India have set up a Committee to consider the question of compilation of a History of National Struggle in India. The minutes of the Expert Committee together with a Statement showing the progress made in the execution of the scheme is appended herewith for information. (Appendix D).

Resolution XIII.—That pre-1902 confidential records, Central and provincial, both military and civil, be thrown open to bonafide students of Indian history under such conditions as the respective Governments may consider necessary.

Government of Madhya Pradesh have informed that while the State Government will be prepared generally to throw open records fifty or more years old to bonafide research students, it is not practicable at this moment to set up a separate Record Office.

Government of Travancore and Cochin have forwarded a copy of the rules regulating access to bonafide research students to Government Central Records Office, Trivandrum.

Twelfth Meeting, New Delhi, July 1948.

Resolution III.—This Committee recommends that all the non-current District, Divisional and Sub-Divisional records should be centralised at the provincial headquarters under a unified control directly under the provincial governments for better preservation and historical research. It is further recommended that an annual report on the progress achieved in this respect may be submitted to the Indian Historical Records Commission, for information.

The Government of India have issued a reminder to all the State Governments, except Delhi, and the replies received from some of them are noted below :—

Chief Commissioner, Himachal Pradesh has informed that the administration has accepted the resolution and steps are being taken to implement it. An annual report of the efforts and progress made by stages in this direction will be furnished to the Indian Historical Records Commission. So far the Secretariat has received some of the old files of Mandi District.

Chief Commissioner, Bilaspur, has informed that no records or data prior to 1901 existed in the State as none was received from the late State Government. The question of throwing open these records therefore does not arise.

Remarks.—The Chief Commissioner has been informed by the Government of India that the object of the resolution is not to throw open records for research but to bring all the non-current District and Divisional records of the State under a unified central control. It has also been pointed out that post-1900 records which may be scattered in the district and sub-divisional headquarters of the Bilaspur Administration, will constitute the 'non-current' records of the local administration.

Government of Madras have stated that they have already concentrated all their district records up to 1857 in their Central Record Office. With regard to records pertaining to the period subsequent to 1857, the question of such centralised control can be considered only after the Central Record Office is shifted back to Madras (since shifted) and even then, only after suitable accommodation is made available for the purpose. The State Government therefore presumed that no report would be called for in the matter until the centralisation of post-1857 records materialises.

Remarks.—In reply to an enquiry made by the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, the Government of Madras have informed that they have no objection in sending an annual report on the progress made by them in the matter in January every year.

Chief Commissioner, Coorg, has stated that all the records of his administration since 1834 are maintained at Mercara. Prior to July 1940, these records were at Bangalore when the Resident in Mysore was also the Chief Commissioner of Coorg. With the separation of the functions the records were brought back from Bangalore to Mercara and were concentrated in his record room which could be called the State Central Record Office for Coorg, the holdings of which also included the publications issued and received by the Chief Commissioner and other available historical records of Coorg. The record room of the former Commissioner which was called the Central Record Office, prior to July 1940, contain all the records of the former Commissioner as well as those of the Assistant Commissioner and is now under the control of the Assistant Commissioner. In this record room all the records of the *taluk* offices and *nad* offices (revenue sub-division offices), which are more than three years old are retained. The Forest, Police, Education and P. W. Departments and the local bodies viz., the District Board, Municipalities, Notified Areas and Village Panchayats maintain their own records and they are not sent to the Central Record Room of the Assistant Commissioner of Coorg. The records of the District and

Sessions Judge, Munsiffs and Courts of the Bench of the Magistrates are kept in their offices and are destroyed when they are ripe for destruction according to rules after a notification being issued to the effect. There is no separate record department in Coorg under the control of a separate Gazetted Officer. The heads of the Departments of all the offices are responsible for proper preservation of their records. They also review the records periodically for sorting out documents to be preserved as important, or to be destroyed as valueless, according to an approved principle.

The administration therefore consider that there is no necessity to take any action on the resolution and that the submission of annual progress reports in this respect is also not necessary.

Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands has informed that all the old records of the Administration were destroyed by the Japanese during their occupation of the islands. The current records of any importance are all kept at Port Blair and therefore no action is proposed to be taken by the Administration on the subject. (Please also see Conspectus, Resolution II of the thirteenth meeting, Research & Publication Committee).

Remarks.—An enquiry about the whereabouts of the records is being pursued at diplomatic level.

Government of West Bengal have informed that it has been decided by the State Government in consultation with the local officers that the district records in West Bengal up to 1858 should be treated as non-current and centralised for the purpose of better preservation and historical research. Further action in the matter is under consideration of the State Government.

Remarks.—A copy of the State Government's letter has been forwarded to Dr. N. K. Sinha for information.

Government of Rajasthan have informed that a Committee has since been appointed to examine the questions relating to the formation of State and Divisional Record Offices for the safe custody, preservation and scientific treatment of ancient and historical records on the lines of the National Archives of India; availability of these records to the research scholars; and laying down a procedure for the acquisition of closed records of Government departments by the record offices and by Government Departments from the record offices for purposes of reference. Necessary action regarding unified control will therefore be taken on receipt of the report of the Committee.

Government of Madhya Bharat have informed that they have adopted the system of decentralisation of records according to which all administrative papers, both current and non-current, would now remain in the direct custody of the Departments and offices to whom :

they relate. The papers of Departmental character emanating from different covenanting States are, therefore, being sorted and listed according to their relevance and context for ultimate transfer to the direct control and management of Heads of Departments concerned. The Chief Inspector of Offices and Records will, however, assist the Heads of the Departments to build up their records and will inspect them from time to time so as to have a unified control over them. The Secretariat or Ministerial records of the covenanting States are being sorted and listed for being transferred to Departments concerned or arranged and preserved in the Central Records Department on a statewise and yearwise basis, the latter also being charged with the duty to take over of such current records as may be of historical interest. It is hoped that the records preserved in the Central Record Department will give at one place in a convenient form all that is of historical and archival value.

Remarks.—Please see Secretary's remarks against the reply of the Madhya Bharat Government on Resolution VI of the eighth meeting of the Research & Publication Committee. The Union Government have been again asked to clarify the position regarding re-arrangement of their records.

The Government of Orissa have sent the following report:—

Orissa National Archives created at Cuttack in the year 1948-49 under the supervision of the Curator of Archives, has been merged with the Research Section set up by the Government of Orissa since April 1950 for organised research work in the State. (Please see remarks of the Government of Orissa against Resolution IV of the 14th meeting—Conspectus). Non-current historical records comprising about 400 volumes and some Mughal and Maratha documents have been shifted to the Archives Section from the Office of the Collector of Cuttack. The Curator has been authorised by the Government to inspect the old records in the offices of the District Collectors and Divisional Commissioners from time to time.

The Government of Bombay have informed that Bombay Records have now been placed under a fulltime officer, the Director of Archives. Though in immediate charge of the Secretariat Record Office, and the Record Offices at Baroda and Kolhapur, his jurisdiction extends to the entire State area in the matter of historical records. He has been made specifically responsible for the preservation and publication of the records from the Alienation Office, Poona.

As regards district records, the State Government have further informed that in pursuance of Resolution III of the Indian Historical Records Commission passed at the Simla session in 1919 reports were invited in 1923 from Collectorates in the Bombay State on the position of their old records, and as a result of this enquiry, all records.

prior to the introduction of British rule were transferred either to the Alienation Office, Poona, or to the Central Records at Bombay and all subsequent records up to 1857 with the exception of those possessing *prima facie* historical or economic value were destroyed. It appears from some of the reports submitted by the Collectors that Districts in the State continue to hold some records of Historical value for the period 1818—1857 and onwards. Information about the old non-current records up to 1900, is being called for, on receipt of which the question of inspection and subsequent action regarding their disposal, will be taken up.

Enquiries are also being made about historical records in merged States and wherever such collections are noticed, they are being taken over.

The question of bringing the non-current records of districts or defunct States to a Central repository is under consideration and a further communication will be made in the matter in due course.

Thirteenth meeting, Delhi, December 1948.

Resolution I.—This Committee requests scholars, archivists and others engaged in research among archives to bring to the notice of the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, interesting and new subjects which they come across in the course of their researches and upon which they find sufficient materials among the archives, in order that a list of such subjects may be published in the annual Proceedings Volumes of the Indian Historical Records Commission for helping research students in the selection of suitable subjects for their theses.

Government of Travancore and Cochin have informed that a press-note has been published in the matter for information of all concerned.

Government of Vindhya Pradesh have informed that the resolution has been brought to the notice of the Department of Vindhya Historical Records Commission for future guidance and any interesting and new subject which they will come across in the course of their activities will be duly communicated to the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission.

Chief Commissioner, Ajmer has informed that the scholars and archivists etc. engaged in research among records in the State have been instructed to follow the principle underlying the resolution. The State has however no archives department and it is not therefore possible to undertake any important research work in the branch locally.

Resolution II.—That early and suitable steps be taken by the Indian Historical Records Commission for publication of original

texts or translations of comparatively important historical manuscripts and documents discovered by the respective Regional Records Survey Committees.

Please see the remarks of the Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands on pages 42-43, Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings Volume XXVI, Part I. In reply to a further enquiry made by the Government of India regarding the authority, places and the manner in which the old records were known to have been last kept and to the periods to which they related, the Chief Commissioner, has sent the following information:—

- (i) Each Head of Department held direct charge of his office records, and the records last existed in his office; (ii) these records were generally kept in wooden almirahs and racks. In fact no records or their containers were recovered on re-occupation; (iii) it is not possible to say anything definite about the period to which the records related as certain old records are understood to have been weeded out at certain intervals before the war; and (iv) most of the important records of those days were kept in the Chief Commissioner's office located on Ross Island (Port Blair) and a portion of the records of that Office was removed to the Deputy Commissioner's Office in Port Blair in February 1942.

(Please also see remarks of the Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands against Resolution III of the 12th meeting of the Research & Publication Committee).

The Government of Orissa have informed that the question of implementing the Resolution will be taken up as soon as the Survey Committee is set up, which is under consideration.

Fourteenth meeting, New Delhi, May 1949.

Resolution III.—This Committee reiterates its previous recommendations and requests the provincial governments to expedite the establishment of organised records offices in their respective provinces if they have not already done so.

Chief Commissioner, Delhi has informed that the Indian Historical Records Commission may take up the question of inspecting the records of the administration with a view to determining as to which of the records are of historical value. So far as the question of establishing a separate Records Office for the State is concerned, the Chief Commissioner, is of opinion, that Delhi being a small State it is very doubtful whether a separate record office will be necessary for it.

Government of Assam have informed that the records of the Khasi States have been kept intact under the control of the Government of Assam.

Government of West Bengal have informed that necessary steps have been taken to ensure that no State records of Cooch Behar are allowed to be dispersed, divided or destroyed.

Government of Uttar Pradesh have informed that since the Banaras State has merged with the Uttar Pradesh, the Keeper of Records of the State will in due course make a survey of the records of the defunct State along with the public records of Banares District and arrange the removal of important records, if any, to the Central Records Office to be established at Allahabad.

In reply to the instructions given by the Government of India, the Government of Uttar Pradesh have further informed that the Banares State authorities first denied existence of any historical records of the State. The Keeper of Records, however, on a survey has traced out 18 volumes of records, which will be scrutinised first by the Maharaja of Banaras so as to retain papers appertaining to private affairs of the Maharaja and his ancestors before their removal to the Central Records Office at Allahabad. The series of these 18 volumes have been found thoroughly broken and many of the volumes incomplete. In the circumstances, the Uttar Pradesh Government do not feel it worthwhile to make local arrangements for housing and preservation of these volumes. Separate entity of these volumes will however be maintained if the records in question are transferred to Allahabad.

Chief Commissioner, Vindhya Pradesh has informed that the Vindhya Historical Records Commission in the Pradesh is being reorganised. The Government Record Offices are being run under the rules of the State Government. The implementation of the resolution of the Indian Historical Records Commission is being considered.

Government of Jammu and Kashmir have informed that a proposal to set up a National Academy in the State is under consideration of the Government and it is hoped that this organisation would set up a Historical Records Office in due course.

Remarks.—The State Government have been informed that setting up of the Records Office is not the function of an Academy, but it is the duty of the Government. They have also been informed that a "General Record Department" already existed, which should be declared by the State Government as their Central Record Office. Reply awaited.

Chief Commissioner, Kutch has informed that there were no historical records of the nature mentioned in the resolution in the palace records.

Remarks.—The Chief Commissioner has been informed that as the State came into existence in the 15th century, it must have accumulated a mass of official papers in the course of its administration and that these papers were records of historical importance. The reply received from the Chief Commissioner is summarised below:

The records of the Kutch State prior to the date of transfer of power have neither been fully listed nor weeded out. (A list of some of the records has been forwarded). There are nearly 2½ lakhs of records of files to be examined, weeded, noted, and arranged. They pertain to a period of about 150 years and must be containing some papers of historical importance. The records relating to settlement of lands etc., in Kutch have to be systematically examined and preserved or destroyed, for which the Administration has asked from the Government of India sanction for a small staff. (A copy of the rules framed by the Chief Commissioner for weeding of records has been sent).

Government of Bombay have informed that the State Government have already established an organised Records Office.

Government of Hyderabad have informed that the State have their own well-organised Record Office, known as Daftar-e-Diwani Mal and Mulki, with which 13 Daftars are amalgamated and its papers date back to Shahjahan's period and to the Asaf Jahi period from Asaf Jah I to the modern times. Such historical papers as are in private possession have already been taken in direct custody of the State Government and the Daftar has in a way become a Central Record Office for these old records as well as current records.

Resolution IV.—Resolved that the Government of India be urged to take suitable steps immediately for the safe custody and proper preservation of records lately in possession of the various Indian States. The Director of National Archives may be given all necessary facilities for this purpose and be requested to submit his report to the Indian Historical Records Commission at an early date.

Government of Punjab have informed that suitable steps will be taken for the safe custody and proper preservation of the materials, if any, found in the records of the States of Laharu, Pataudi and Dujana which have been merged with the Punjab.

Chief Commissioner, Bhopal has informed that Government records are safely preserved at the Central Records Office.

Government of Travancore and Cochin have informed that both Travancore and Cochin have organised Records Offices and their records are properly preserved and taken care of by the Union Government.

Chief Commissioner, Cooch Behar (late) informed that the Records Office of the old regime were being maintained intact under the new administration.

Government of Madras have informed that they have already taken steps on the subject, and that there is no danger of the records in question being dispersed, damaged or lost.

Government of Uttar Pradesh have informed that the Keeper of the Records of the State Government has been instructed to inspect the records which were lately in the possession of Tehri-Garhwal and Banaras States and to ensure in consultation with the local authorities their preservation and safe custody. The report of the Keeper of Records when received will be sent to the Commission.

(Please see the remarks of the Uttar Pradesh Government against Resolution III of the Research & Publication Committee of the same meeting).

Government of Saurashtra have informed that the Union Government contemplate to set up an organisation which will look after the safe custody and preservation of records of the various covenanted States. The decision when finalised will be intimated later.

Government of Orissa have informed that steps were being taken for safe custody and preservation of records lately in the possession of the States merged with Orissa. A Research Section has been established for the purpose. In the meantime necessary steps have been taken to preserve separately the historical records of the Cuttack Collectorate up to 1858. After the Central Records Office is opened, the old records in all the District Offices in the State and in the Revenue Commissioner's Office will be removed to the Records Office for their preservation. Until then the Curator, Orissa National Archives, will supervise from time to time these records and take necessary steps for their preservation.

Chief Commissioner, Bilaspur has informed that no historical records have been passed on to the administration by the late State Government and there is none in its custody.

Government of Hyderabad have informed that they have taken immediate steps for the safe custody of records lately in the possession of various jagirdars and Samasthanams subsequent to the abolition of Jagirs. All the Assistant Jagir Administrators are instructed to take possession of all such records from the Jagirdars and transfer them to the Daftar-e-Diyani.

Government of Madhya Bharat have informed that the Union Government was taking steps to transfer the archival papers in the various covenanted States to the Secretariat Central Records Room where they will be calendared by a duly qualified person. The Union Government do not therefore find it necessary to set up interim repositories or to seek the assistance of the National Archives of India in the matter.

(Please see Secretary's remarks against Resolution VI of the 8th meeting of the Research and Publication Committee).

Government of Rajasthan have informed that the principal covenanted States, e.g., Jaipur, Jodhpur and Udaipur were maintaining organised Record Offices and had taken good care to keep their records, ancient and historical, as well as current, in a state of safety and good preservation. The Union Government have also appointed a Committee of scholars to examine the question and make recommendations regarding the establishment of Central and Divisional Record Offices to ensure proper preservation and safety of records, their reorganisation and scientific preservation. The Committee have also been asked to suggest how best these records could be made available for research purposes.

The Union Government have also requested the Government of India to arrange for training in the National Archives of India an officer of the State in Archive administration and preservation of records, who after his training will be entrusted with the work of organising the Central and Divisional Record Offices on an all-India basis. The Rajasthan Government will always welcome suggestions from the Director of the National Archives of India in this behalf and will also have no objection to the Record Offices being inspected by him periodically.

Remarks.—The Rajasthan Government have been informed by the Government of India that the Indian Historical Records Commission would be greatly interested in seeing the report of the Committee of scholars appointed by the Union Government and its recommendations. The National Archives of India would also welcome an officer of the Rajasthan Government for rendering such help as would be required by him to learn the technique of archive administration.

Fifteenth meeting, Cuttack, December 1949.

Resolution I.—While agreeing with the Madras Government that the Tanjore Raj records could not be placed under the care and custody of a private library, this Committee recommends that the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, Professor D. V. Potdar, Convener, Madras Regional Records Survey Committee, and Dr. P. M. Joshi (if deputed by the Government of Bombay)

should inspect the records with a view to suggesting a suitable place for their location and steps to be taken for their preservation and utilization.

The *Government of India* have decided to set up a Committee with the personnel as recommended by the Committee to inspect the Tanjore Raj Records and other Central Government records kept at present in the custody of the Government of Madras with a view to make recommendations to them for the proper preservation and location of those records.

The Committee has inspected the records in November 1950. The inspection report of the Committee will be submitted directly to the Government of India.

Proposal of Dr. N. K. Sinha for sending reminders to States Governments in regard to submission by the various States of progress reports in regard to results achieved in the direction of exercising unified control over records (non-current district, divisional and sub-divisional records).

The *Government of India* have issued reminders to the States Governments concerned for the submission of progress reports to this effect. (Please see Conspectus, Resolution III of the 12th meeting).

Resolution II.—This Committee again draws the attention of the Government of India to its previous resolutions [Resolution VII of the Nineteenth Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission and Resolution IV of the Ninth meeting and Resolution IV(1) of the Tenth meeting of the Research & Publication Committee] and urges early action in the matter.

The *Government of India* are considering the question of placing before the next session of Parliament a Draft Bill prepared by the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission.

Resolution III.—This Committee urges on all the Regional Records Survey Committees which have not submitted their accounts to do so without any further delay.

The Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, has forwarded the resolution to all the Conveners of the Regional Records Survey Committees for necessary action. Irregularities in submission of accounts of expenditure still continues.

Resolution IV.—Resolved that the Government of India be requested to ask the provincial Governments and States Unions to take immediate steps properly to house and preserve the records of the defunct States within their respective jurisdiction, and to

arrange their archives on proper lines so as to make them useful for research purposes, and to throw them open to scholars.

The *Government of India* have forwarded the recommendation of the Committee together with the observation of the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, to the covenanting States and Unions of States for necessary action.

The *PEPSU Government* have informed that they are taking necessary steps for properly housing and preserving all records of the covenanting States comprising PEPSU and for arranging their archives on proper lines.

The *Government of Orissa* have informed that they are taking necessary steps for proper housing and preservation of all records of historical interests of the *ex-States* in Orissa.

The *Government of Madhya Bharat* have informed that they are taking necessary steps to transfer the archival papers in the various covenanted States to the Secretariat Central Record Room where they will be calendared by a duly qualified person. They did not therefore find it necessary to set up interim repositories or to seek the assistance of the National Archives of India in this respect.

The question of throwing open records of the various covenanting States for research scholars would be considered as soon as the process of collecting, collating, cataloguing and calendaring old records were completed or were at least in a fairly advanced stage of completion.

Remarks.—Please see remarks against Resolution VI of the Eighth meeting of the Research and Publication Committee.

Replies from others are awaited.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION OF THE INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION.

MEMBERS' MEETING.

Nagpur, December 26, 1950.

The twenty-seventh annual session of the Indian Historical Records Commission was held at 11-00 A.M. on Tuesday, December 26, 1950, at the Nagpur Mahavidyalaya Hall, Nagpur. In the unavoidable absence of Hon'ble Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, *ex-officio* President of the Commission, the meeting was presided over by Dr. Tara Chand, Educational Adviser to the Government of India. A list of members who were present will be found on pp. 11—18.

2. Before proceeding with the business of the meeting, the following resolution moved by the Chair on the death of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, was unanimously passed and two minutes silence observed, all members standing:

Resolution I.—The Indian Historical Records Commission deeply mourns the death of Hon'ble Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India and authorises its Secretary to convey to his relatives a message of sympathy and condolence on behalf of the Commission.

3. The review submitted by the Secretary of the action taken on resolutions passed at the 26th and some earlier sessions of the Commission was then read out by the Chairman. (Please see conspectus pp. 60-65).

Dr. R. C. Majumdar drew attention to Resolution VIII of the 26th meeting of the Commission and stated that as the Government of India were considering [(iii) of item 5], the question of enacting a legislation, it would be desirable that the Committee should now meet to work out the details of the proposal regarding the establishment of a Central Archival Authority.

The *Chairman* said that the Government would be approached to appoint the Committee as recommended.

Action taken on all other resolutions was approved.

4. There being no recommendation of an exceptional nature by the Research and Publication Committee, the Commission proceeded to consider the next item on the agenda.

5. A report of the progress made on the Development Scheme of the National Archives of India was placed before the 26th session

of the Commission (*vide* pp. 48—52, Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings Volume XXVI, Part I). A further report was submitted by the Secretary as below:—

The principal points are:—

- (i) Microfilm copies of all unpublished records relating to Modern Indian History not available in this country should be obtained and preserved in the Imperial Record Department.
- (ii) All necessary steps should be taken for salvaging privately owned manuscripts in India. The central and provincial record offices should be legally authorised to take charge of such manuscripts when their respective owners are willing to transfer their custody on such terms as may be mutually agreed upon. Such owners as may be prepared to provide for the better preservation of their manuscripts should be given such technical advice and service as they may require.
- (iii) Unwarranted destruction and export of historical manuscripts should be legally prohibited.
- (iv) Microphotographic copies of all rare publications on India not available in this country should be obtained irrespective of the period they deal with and placed in the custody of the Imperial Record Department.
- (v) All *bona fide* students should have access to these copies.
- (vi) The Imperial Record Department should supply at a reasonable price copies made out of the microfilms mentioned above to Universities, learned societies, public libraries and such persons as may apply for them.
- (vii) Early steps should be taken to air-condition the muniment rooms of the Imperial Record Department with a view to securing uniformity of temperature and relative humidity.
- (viii) Vacuum fumigatorium and laminating machines should be installed in the Imperial Record Department at an early date.
- (ix) Imparting instructions in theory and practice of archives keeping should be recognised as one of the normal duties of the Imperial Record Department.
- (x) Publication Programme.
- (xi) Building and Shelves.
- (xii) Storage Equipment (for records).

(xiii) Accession of records of Government of India not transferred.

(xiv) Map Room.

(xv) Survey and listing of National Archives of India records.

(i) and (iv) above.—The project for building up a Library of Microfilm copies of records and historical manuscripts of Indian interest available in foreign countries showed good progress during 1949-50. On receipt of expenditure sanction for Rs. 50,000 for this purpose, in October 1949, orders were placed for copies of documents belonging to both official and non-official repositories in the United Kingdom, France, Norway and the United States of America. As the financial sanction was received late in the year, it was not possible to make use of the entire amount provided for the implementation of the scheme. Before the expiry of the financial year microfilms worth Rs. 14,500 only were received. The largest number of them came from the British Museum (60 rolls) where the micro-copying was done on behalf of the National Archives of India by the Recordak Division of Kodak Ltd. of London. These microfilms include copies of private papers of several British statesmen and military officers who served in India during the 18th and 19th centuries. The Manuscripts relating to Indian history in the Bodleian Library (Oxford) were all microcopied at the University Press of Oxford. The other British depositories wherefrom copies of documents were obtained, include the National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh; H. M. Register House, Edinburgh and the Guildhall Library, London. Arrangements could not be made for the making of microfilm copies in any of the French repositories before March 1950 but a descriptive list of manuscripts of Indian interest in the Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris, was obtained through the courtesy of The Embassy of India in Paris. The Riksarkivet of Oslo (Norway) sent microcopies (5 rolls) of all the documents of Indian interest in their possession. A large part of them relate to Peter Anker, the Danish Governor of Tranquebar during the latter half of the 18th century. Cleveland Public Library (Cleveland, Ohio) is in possession of the largest number of documents of Indian interest in the United States of America and copies of all these were acquired. The Manuscripts in the custody of the Library of Congress and Harvard University Library (Cambridge, Mass) were also microfilmed for the National Archives of India. The total number of rolls obtained during 1949-50 amounted to 159.

For the year 1950-51 the Government of India had sanctioned expenditure not exceeding Rs. 35,000 for the implementation of the project. At present the Recordak Division was carrying on the copying of the manuscripts in the British Museum, which could not be microfilmed last year and it was hoped that the entire collection of manuscripts of Indian interest available there would be microcopied before March

1951. John Rylands Library of Manchester had also a large collection of manuscripts relating to Modern Indian History and arrangements for their copying had been made. Information was received from Paris that manuscripts in the Bibliotheque Nationale and the *Dupleix Papers* in the Archives of the Department of Seine-et-Oise were being microfilmed on behalf of the National Archives of India. Professor Holden Furber of the University of Pennsylvania had in his possession some of the important *Melville Papers* relating to India and these had been microfilmed at the Harvard University for the National Archives of India. It was also expected that copying of records of the Dutch East India Company available at the Algemeen Rijksarchief (The Hague) would shortly begin as arrangements for making advance payment had been made through the Indian Embassy at The Hague. The microfilming of the Danish records was not being taken up this year because of the non-availability of detailed information regarding them. Also see item (ii) (f) below.

(ii) *above*—(a) The Government of India made a grant of Rs. 6,500 to the *ad hoc* Regional Records Survey Committees in Part A States for the year 1950-51. The Bombay Government having established a Board of Historical Records and Ancient Monuments for the State and the Madras Government a permanent Survey Committee of their own the Government grant was not disbursed to them. The Governments of West Bengal and Bihar had also decided to set up a permanent Committee for the States and the expenses incurred by the *ad hoc* Committee prior to the establishment of the permanent Committee would be met from the Government of India grant. The balance was re-allocated to the remaining Committees. All the Survey Committees had unearthed valuable manuscripts in the course of their survey work and the documents etc. purchased by them from private owners were transferred to the National Archives of India for custody.

(b) The Government of India suggested that the proposal for the compilation of a 'National Register of Records, Manuscripts, etc.' be again placed before the Nagpur Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission (Please see conspectus p. 61).

(c) A sum of Rs. 5,000 was received from the Government of India for 1949-50, which was expended in the purchase of 7 manuscript books and 10 specimens of calligraphy (Please see Appendix E).

(d) The Government grant of Rs. 5,000 for tendering technical services to institutions and private persons was being fully utilised.

(e) *Books*—Owing to the paucity of funds no further substantial book collection on Indian History could be made for the National Archives of India Library.

(f) *Parliamentary Papers*—A sum of Rs. 5,000 had been sanctioned by the Government of India for the year 1950-51 to acquire the collection of Parliamentary Papers on India, or their microfilm copies from H. M. Stationery Office, London, which has agreed to undertake their microfilming. Further negotiation was in progress.

(g) *Subvention to Societies*—No grants under the head was made by the Government of India.

(iii) *above*—Please see Resolution VIII of the 26th session of the Indian Historical Records Commission (IHRC Procs. Vol. XXVI, Part I). It was decided that the first step in this direction was legislation declaring certain categories of records being of national importance. A draft bill has been prepared for this purpose, which, if made into law, would authorize the Indian Parliament to legislate on them. The bill had been under the Government's consideration.

(v) and (vi) *above*—The microfilm copies of material relating to India from abroad were open for research.

(vii) and (xi) *above*—The scheme for the extension of the Records Building and air-conditioning of the muniment rooms was approved both by the Standing Committee of the Legislature on Education and the Standing Finance Committee in principle. But in accordance with a decision of the Cabinet to go slow with the development scheme of the National Archives of India it was decided to construct only a wing instead of a whole new building. The proposal was approved by the last Standing Committee of Parliament on Education. An estimate of Rs. 41,03,450 for the proposed new wing to the National Archives of India and air-conditioning of the muniment rooms, received from the Central Public Works Department was transmitted for approval to the Standing Finance Committee through the Ministry of Education. Extreme urgency of undertaking this work was emphasised. Last year the Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,25,000 for providing adjustable cantilever shelves in the stack areas in the National Archives of India. Installation of adjustable shelves was completed in part of the stack areas and the work of installation in the remaining parts was in progress.

(viii) *above*—The installation of the fumigatorium was completed, but the working of the plant was held up due to minor constructional defects and for want of permission from the Chief Inspector of Explosives for using the ethylene oxide (fumigant) cylinders. The defects were being rectified, and that done vacuum fumigation would be done with alternative fumigants for the time being.

The installation of the laminating press was also completed but the working of the press was held up due to insufficient supply of steam to heat the platens to the required temperature under the required pressure. Steps were being taken to remove this deficiency.

(ix) *above*—The Government of India sanctioned for 1950-51 two stipends of Rs. 100 each per month to deserving candidates in training in Archives Keeping in the National Archives of India. There being no deserving candidate, no stipend was awarded.

(x) *above*—Please see report in the proceedings of the meeting of the Research & Publication Committee, Nagpur.

Honorarium to Editors.—A sum of Rs. 7,500 was sanctioned by the Government of India as honorarium for editors who completed their work during 1950-51. No editor so far this year submitted his completed work.

(xii) *above*—The Government of India granted for 1950-51 a sum of Rs. 20,000 for the purchase of carton boxes for storing records. A similar grant of Rs. 14,000 was also received last year. 460 boxes were acquired last year; more were being made currently.

(xiii) *above*—During the first ten months of 1950, 2,732 bundles, 4,259 volumes and 19 boxes of records were transferred to the National Archives of India by some of the Ministries of the Government of India and some of the defunct Residencies, the largest bulk being from the Ministry of States which had decided upon the transfer of the pre-1941 records of the late Foreign and Political Department records to the custody of the National Archives of India. No appreciable progress had been made in acquiring non-current records of Government of India agencies which had not so far transferred such records to the National Archives of India due to (1) lack of space in the National Archives of India and (2) general reluctance of the agencies to transfer their records to the National Archives of India.

(xiv) *above*—The question of establishing a Map Room in the National Archives of India would be taken up along with the question of extension of the National Archives of India building.

(xv) *above*—In continuation of the work begun last year, the listing of the Survey of India records was being carried on, but it would take some years to complete this series owing to the large volume of the records involved. The preparation of the descriptive list of the Survey of India records (Geodetic Branch), May 1865—December 1873, for which there was no list whatsoever, had been completed up to August 1873. Of the Residency series, the listing of the Mysore records had been completed, and work on the pre-mutiny records of the late Central India Agency, Indore, had begun. Detailed lists of papers were also prepared for the Central Board of Revenue (1923-35) and Legislative (1861-1913) groups of records, which were originally transferred to the National Archives of India without such lists.

Professor D. V. Potdar said that the Dutch Government had published several volumes of Dagh Registers and suggested that a portion of the Government of India grant [under items (i) and (iv) of the scheme] should be utilised for obtaining microfilm copies of unpublished records and procuring the published works.

The *Secretary* gave the assurance that suitable action would be taken.

6. At the instance of the Government of India (Please see *Conspectus* p. 61) the *Secretary* moved the proposal regarding the scheme for the National Register of Records. The background of the scheme was as follows:—

At its tenth meeting held in March 1947, the Research and Publication Committee adopted a resolution (Resolution IV in 8 parts) regarding preparation of a National Register of records in Government, semi-public and private custody, which was circulated to all the State Governments. Only three definite answers supporting the move were received from the former Travancore and Manipur Darbars and the Orissa Government (please see pp. 35-36, I.H.R.C. Procs. Volume XXVI, Part I). Subsequently a reply came from the Madras Government conveying their unwillingness to support the proposal (see *Conspectus*, p. 37). The Government of India had meanwhile considered the proposal very carefully and were willing to offer limited financial assistance for the execution of the scheme. The grant could be utilised only if there were proper machinery in the regional areas. The only existing organisation through which the scheme could be hoped to be worked were the permanent and *ad hoc* Survey Committees. In view, however, of Madras Government's attitude and the silence of other State Governments in the matter and the Government of India's present inability to shoulder the entire financial liability, it was decided to place this question again before the Commission (see *Conspectus* p. 61).

East Punjab, Madras, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin had set up permanent Committees and Bombay a Board, while West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Assam, Pepsu and Delhi were likely to do so soon. Answers from the remaining States were awaited. The Survey Committees included nominees of State Governments, Universities, learned institutions and private individuals and in their representative character these organisations were the most suitable machinery capable of undertaking the job in view. It had been accepted on all hands that the task of preparation of the National Register of Records and Manuscripts was of national importance. In view of the general lukewarmness of the State Governments towards the proposal, the only other alternative seemed to be that the Central Government take it up as a regular item of work. It would have to be

(ix) *above*—The Government of India sanctioned for 1950-51 two stipends of Rs. 100 each per month to deserving candidates in training in Archives Keeping in the National Archives of India. There being no deserving candidate, no stipend was awarded.

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The Secretary gave the assurance that suitable action would be taken.

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started on a modest scale owing to the lack of personnel experienced in this type of work and the present financial position of the country.

The Secretary's suggestion was unanimously accepted and the following resolution passed:—

Resolution II.—The Commission recommends that (i) the work of compilation of the National Register of Records be taken up by the Government of India on a limited scale and executed through a Registrar and an Assistant Registrar with a small staff specially appointed for this purpose; (ii) the Registrar and his staff make an experimental survey in the States of Delhi and East Punjab for a period of three years; and (iii) their work be reviewed after three years and if found successful their activities be extended to other regions of India.

7. Regarding the proposal of a Diploma Course in Archives Keeping, the Secretary gave a brief account on the subject and the following resolution was passed:—

Resolution III.—It is resolved that (i) all State Governments in India should fall in line with the Government of India in recognising records administration as technical work; (ii) ultimately all appointments to records repositories in India should be made from among Diploma holders in archives science from recognised institutions (for the time being the National Archives of India is the only institution which offers on a limited scale a diploma course in archives science); (iii) all ministries of the Government of India and State Governments who have to retain large bodies of 'current records' in their custody should employ full time Record Officers who should be diploma holders in archives science, if such a person is available, or the officer should after appointment be sent up to the National Archives of India or to an organised State Record Office for training; and (iv) for the next five years 4 annual stipends of the value of Rs. 150 p.m. should be awarded by the Government of India to good candidates who come up for training at the National Archives of India. It is further resolved that in awarding the scholarships a contract should be entered into with the stipend-holders to the effect that they would be expected to serve the Government of India or a State Government for a specified period after successful completion of training in the National Archives of India.

8. The proposal by the Indian Economic Association to hold sessions jointly with the Indian Historical Records Commission was then taken up. The Association held that there might be certain broad topics which might lend themselves to treatment by different social scientists and the common grounds could be covered by holding joint sessions annually.

It was agreed that the Secretary be authorised to inform the Honorary Secretary, Indian Economic Association, that it was not feasible to hold joint sessions.

9. The University of Calcutta sent a proposal that as the annual meetings of the Commission were held in different places, it would be more profitable if each State concentrated on displaying local exhibits rather than try to give each exhibition "a superficial all-India character."

It was agreed that the Historical Exhibition should continue to be organised as in the past with greater emphasis, however, being given to the local exhibits.

10. The recommendation by the Committee of Experts of the National Commission for UNESCO concerning the Direction of School Programmes towards International Peace and Security (Appendix F) was taken up next.

The following resolution was adopted:—

Resolution IV.—The Indian Historical Records Commission endorses the recommendation of the Committee of Experts of the National Commission for UNESCO concerning the Direction of School Programmes towards International Peace and Security.

11. After all the items on the agenda were considered, Dr. R. C. Majumdar with the permission of the Chair, stated that he had received disconcerting reports regarding division and dispersal of Chandernagore records and he requested the Commission to take up the matter before it was too late.

After a brief discussion Dr. Majumdar tabled the following resolution which was adopted:—

Resolution V.—In view of the fact that French Chandernagore had merged into West Bengal, this Commission conveys to the Government of India the desirability of treating the old records of Chandernagore as a part of the records of West Bengal. This Commission points out in this connexion that in accordance with the established usage and practice records are not removed from any locality even though it passes into the hands of any foreign power.

12. The question of the venue of the next meeting of the Indian Historical Records Commission was postponed.

13. The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chair proposed by Dr. R. C. Majumdar, who also thanked the Nagpur University, particularly the Vice-Chancellor, for inviting the Commission at Nagpur and extending generous hospitality to the members, and the Local Secretary and the volunteers for the excellent arrangements made and the services rendered.

Professor C. S. Srinivasachari seconded it.

14. Papers laid on the table are:—

- (i) Minutes of the Sixteenth meeting of the Research and Publication Committee;
- (ii) Annual Reports of:—
 - (a) National Archives of India (1948);
 - (b) Madras Record Office, 1949-50;
 - (c) West Bengal Record Office, 1947-48;
 - (d) Bombay Secretariat Record Office, 1947-48.
- (iii) Reports of research work from the following members:—
 - (a) V. R. Dikshitar, Madras, (b) A. H. Nizami, Rewa, (c) K. A. Sajan Lal, Secunderabad-Deccan, (d) P. M. Joshi, Bombay, (e) K. K. Datta, Patna, (f) G. H. Khare, Poona, (g) Bisheshwar Prasad, Simla, (h) R. R. Sethi, New Delhi, (i) K. R. Venkataraman Ayyar, Trichinopoly, (j) A. C. Banerjee, Calcutta, (k) P. C. Gupta, Calcutta, (l) Bool Chand, Delhi, (m) B. A. Saletore, Ahmedabad, (n) K. C. Panigrahi, Bhuvaneshvar, (o) D. C. Ganguly, Calcutta, (p) L. P. Pandeya, Bilaspur, (q) T. S. Shejwalkar, Poona, (r) G. L. Chopra, Simla, (s) A. L. Srivastava, Agra, (t) S. N. Dhar, Indore, (u) S. R. Kohli, Sangrur, (v) S. N. Das Gupta, Lucknow;
- (iv) Constitution of the Indian Standards Institution;
- (v) Inspection reports of the Director of Archives of Central Government and/or State records in—
 - (a) West Bengal Record Office—March 1948 and November 1949.
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 - (e) Cuttack Board of Revenue, October 1949;
- (vi) Questionnaire circulated by the International Council on Archives and the replies received from the National Archives of India and other Records Offices in India;
- (vii) Report on the Fourth General Conference of UNESCO Paris, September-October 1949;
- (viii) List of books presented to the Indian Historical Records Commission or the National Archives of India.

CONSPECTUS OF ACTION TAKEN

INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION

Twenty-fourth session, Jaipur, February, 1948

Resolution XV.—This Commission recommends the provincial Governments in the Dominion of India to give adequate grants to historical research institutions in their provinces expressly for the preservation of the collection of manuscripts and historical documents in their possession.

Government of Saurashtra have informed that there is no historical research institute in the Union at present and therefore the question of payment of any grants by the Union Government does not arise.

Twenty-fifth session, Delhi, December, 1948

Resolution II.—This Commission recommends that the Government of India take steps for the preparation of a catalogue of portraits and paintings of historical interest to India in the possession of private individuals, institutions and various Government institutions in India and abroad and distribute them widely in this country.

Please see remarks of the Government of India in the conspectus, Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings Volume XXVI, Part I, page 69.

The Government of India have since addressed all the State Governments (Parts A, B and C) to collect full information in regard to Government Houses, Circuit Houses, Museums, Universities and learned institutions and private individuals within the States concerned; and also to all the Indian Embassies etc. in foreign countries, to collect similar information from the Societies, Museums and private residents in countries to which they are accredited.

Twenty-sixth session, Cuttack, December, 1949

Resolution I.—This Commission draws the attention of the Government of India to Resolution III of the twenty-fifth session and further urges upon them to get back all Residency records transferred to the custody of the High Commissioner of the United Kingdom in India.

The Government of India have noted the contents of the resolution.

Remarks.—Another proposal regarding the return of the records from the U.K. High Commissioner was again considered during the 16th meeting of the Research and Publication Committee held at

New Delhi in July 1950. The resolution (VII) adopted by the Committee has been forwarded to the Government of India for necessary action.

Resolution II.—The Commission expresses its satisfaction with the progress made in several branches of the Development programme of the National Archives of India. It feels at the same time that some of the branches have not been attended to adequately, they being provision for more accommodation in the National Archives of India, its proper staffing, air conditioning of the muniment rooms, developing the Library of the National Archives of India, and the establishment of a Map Room. The Commission feels these are items of pressing importance and should not be delayed further, and it urges upon the Government of India to make immediate and adequate provision for the above items. The Commission further feels that the compilation of a National Register of Records and Manuscripts is a work of great national importance and should be taken up immediately by the Government of India.

The Government of India have informed that in regard to the proposal of the compilation of a National Register of records, etc., they feel that the question may again be referred to the Indian Historical Records Commission in view of the attitude adopted by the different State Governments in the matter.

Remarks.—For reply of the State Governments please see conspectus Research and Publication Committee, Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings Vol. XXVI, Part I.

The proposal is accordingly included in the agenda.

As regards other items of the Development programme of the National Archives of India a review is included in the Proceedings of the Members Meeting.

Resolution III.—That the Commission do record its appreciation of Dr. S. N. Sen's valuable services and urge that a resolution be passed to this effect and communicated to Dr. Sen. It is further recommended that the Commission request the Government of India (i) to appoint Dr. Sen as an additional Expert Member on the Commission, in recognition of his services and to enable the Commission to utilise further Dr. Sen's long experience in archival matters and (ii) appoint him afresh as the General Editor of the Indian Record Series, and Record in Oriental Languages Series, in his personal capacity, and as an honorary adviser to the Local Records Subcommittee.

The Government of India have endorsed the views expressed by the Indian Historical Records Commission regarding the services rendered by Dr. S. N. Sen and have conveyed their appreciation to him.

They have appointed Dr. Sen as an Honorary member of the Local Records Sub-Committee of the Indian Historical Records Commission for a period of one year *vice* Mr. K. Zachariah. They are however unable to accept the recommendations of the Indian Historical Records Commission (parts i & ii) for appointing Dr. Sen as an additional Expert member of the Commission or as General Editor of the publication programme. The Director of Archives will continue to be the General Editor of the Publication Programme of the National Archives of India.

Resolution IV.—That the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, be nominated to represent the Commission on the ensuing meeting of the International Council on Archives to be held on August 20 to 23, 1950, in Paris, and the Government of India be moved to make the necessary financial sanction for the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, to attend the session.

The Government of India have regretted their inability to accept the recommendation.

NOTE.—The President of the Admissions Committee of the First Congress of International Council on Archives has appointed Dr. Purnendu Basu, Director of Archives, as a member of the Committee in place of Dr. S. N. Sen, former Director of Archives. The appointment has been approved by the Government of India.

Resolution V.—The Commission recommends to the Government of India that it should be individually and permanently represented on the Indian National Commission for co-operation with UNESCO, instead of taking its turn in rotation with several other bodies as at present.

The question is under the consideration of the Government of India, who have assured that the Commission's suggestions will be kept in view when a final decision in the matter is taken.

Resolution VI.—Resolved that the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, be nominated as a member of the Indian Standards Institution Documentation Committee.

The Government of India have accepted the recommendation.

NOTE.—The constitution together with the Memorandum of the Indian Standards Institution has been placed before the meeting of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

Resolution VII.—Resolved that the representative of the Indian Historical Records Commission on the Central Advisory Board of Archæology may be asked to make the following proposal at the next meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Archæology; (i) that a representative of the Department of Archæology, Government of India, may be nominated on each of the Regional Records Survey Committees, who will be of assistance for taking over for the

started on a modest scale owing to the lack of personnel experienced in this type of work and the present financial position of the country.

The Secretary's suggestion was unanimously accepted and the following resolution passed:—

Resolution II.—The Commission recommends that (i) the work of compilation of the National Register of Records be taken up by the Government of India on a limited scale and executed through a Registrar and an Assistant Registrar with a small staff specially appointed for this purpose; (ii) the Registrar and his staff make an experimental survey in the States of Delhi and East Punjab for a period of three years; and (iii) their work be reviewed after three years and if found successful their activities be extended to other regions of India.

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8. The proposal by the Indian Economic Association to hold sessions jointly with the Indian Historical Records Commission was then taken up. The Association held that there might be certain broad topics which might lend themselves to treatment by different social scientists and the common grounds could be covered by holding joint sessions annually.

It was agreed that the Secretary be authorised to inform the Honorary Secretary, Indian Economic Association, that it was not feasible to hold joint sessions.

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It was agreed that the Historical Exhibition should continue to be organised as in the past with greater emphasis, however, being given to the local exhibits.

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CONSPECTUS OF ACTION TAKEN
INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION

Twenty-fourth session, Jaipur, February, 1948

Resolution XV.—This Commission recommends the provincial Governments in the Dominion of India to give adequate grants to historical research institutions in their provinces expressly for the preservation of the collection of manuscripts and historical documents in their possession.

Government of Saurashtra have informed that there is no historical research institute in the Union at present and therefore the question of payment of any grants by the Union Government does not arise.

Twenty-fifth session, Delhi, December, 1948

Resolution II.—This Commission recommends that the Government of India take steps for the preparation of a catalogue of portraits and paintings of historical interest to India in the possession of private individuals, institutions and various Government institutions in India and abroad and distribute them widely in this country.

Please see remarks of the Government of India in the conspectus, Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings Volume XXVI, Part I, page 69.

The Government of India have since addressed all the State Governments (Parts A, B and C) to collect full information in regard to Government Houses, Circuit Houses, Museums, Universities, and learned institutions and private individuals within the States concerned; and also to all the Indian Embassies etc. in foreign countries, to collect similar information from the Societies, Museums and private residents in countries to which they are accredited.

Twenty-sixth session, Cuttack, December, 1949

Resolution I.—This Commission draws the attention of the Government of India to Resolution III of the twenty-fifth session and further urges upon them to get back all Residency records transferred to the custody of the High Commissioner of the United Kingdom in India.

The Government of India have noted the contents of the resolution.

Remarks.—Another proposal regarding the return of the records from the U.K. High Commissioner was again considered during the 16th meeting of the Research and Publication Committee held at

New Delhi in July 1950. The resolution (VII) adopted by the Committee has been forwarded to the Government of India for necessary action.

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The Government of India have informed that in regard to the proposal of the compilation of a National Register of records, etc., they feel that the question may again be referred to the Indian Historical Records Commission in view of the attitude adopted by the different State Governments in the matter.

Remarks.—For reply of the State Governments please see conspectus Research and Publication Committee, Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings Vol. XXVI, Part I.

The proposal is accordingly included in the agenda.

As regards other items of the Development programme of the National Archives of India a review is included in the Proceedings of the Members Meeting.

Resolution III.—That the Commission do record its appreciation of Dr. S. N. Sen's valuable services and urge that a resolution be passed to this effect and communicated to Dr. Sen. It is further recommended that the Commission request the Government of India (i) to appoint Dr. Sen as an additional Expert Member on the Commission, in recognition of his services and to enable the Commission to utilise further Dr. Sen's long experience in archival matters and (ii) appoint him afresh as the General Editor of the Indian Record Series, and Record in Oriental Languages Series, in his personal capacity, and as an honorary adviser to the Local Records Sub-Committee.

The Government of India have endorsed the views expressed by the Indian Historical Records Commission regarding the services rendered by Dr. S. N. Sen and have conveyed their appreciation to him.

They have appointed Dr. Sen as an Honorary member of the Local Records Sub-Committee of the Indian Historical Records Commission for a period of one year *vice* Mr. K. Zachariah. They are however unable to accept the recommendations of the Indian Historical Records Commission (parts i & ii) for appointing Dr. Sen as an additional Expert member of the Commission or as General Editor of the publication programme. The Director of Archives will continue to be the General Editor of the Publication Programme of the National Archives of India.

Resolution IV.—That the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, be nominated to represent the Commission on the ensuing meeting of the International Council on Archives to be held on August 20 to 23, 1950, in Paris, and the Government of India be moved to make the necessary financial sanction for the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, to attend the session.

The Government of India have regretted their inability to accept the recommendation.

NOTE.—The President of the Admissions Committee of the First Congress of International Council on Archives has appointed Dr. Purnendu Basu, Director of Archives, as a member of the Committee in place of Dr. S. N. Sen, former Director of Archives. The appointment has been approved by the Government of India.

Resolution V.—The Commission recommends to the Government of India that it should be individually and permanently represented on the Indian National Commission for co-operation with UNESCO, instead of taking its turn in rotation with several other bodies as at present.

The question is under the consideration of the Government of India, who have assured that the Commission's suggestions will be kept in view when a final decision in the matter is taken.

Resolution VI.—Resolved that the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, be nominated as a member of the Indian Standards Institution Documentation Committee.

The Government of India have accepted the recommendation.

NOTE.—The constitution together with the Memorandum of the Indian Standards Institution has been placed before the meeting of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

Resolution VII.—Resolved that the representative of the Indian Historical Records Commission on the Central Advisory Board of Archæology may be asked to make the following proposal at the next meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Archæology; (i) that a representative of the Department of Archæology, Government of India, may be nominated on each of the Regional Records Survey Committees, who will be of assistance for taking over for the

Department of Archæology any items of archæological and anti-quarian interest discovered in the course of the activities of the Regional Records Survey Committees which do not fall within the definitions of records and historical manuscripts; and (ii) that the Conveners of each of the provincial Regional Record Survey Committees be co-opted on the Central Advisory Board of Archæology.

A copy of the resolution together with relevant extracts from the proceedings of the meeting has been forwarded to Dr. S. N. Sen, who is the representative of the Indian Historical Records Commission on the Central Advisory Board of Archæology, for necessary action.

Resolution VIII.—This Commission recommends that a Central Archival Authority be established by law charged with laying down the achival procedure in the country at the centre as well as in the provinces and the States, the Central Authority being further authorised to exercise the right of inspection in order to see that the procedure laid down by it is carried out satisfactorily. The law should also define “archives”.

The Commission then elected a Committee consisting of the persons mentioned below which was to meet and go into the details of the matter if the above resolution was accepted by the Government of India.

Dr. S. N. Sen

Dr. R. C. Majumdar

Professor D. V. Potdar

Professor C. S. Srinivasachari

Professor Mohammad Habib

Dr. P. M. Joshi

and the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission (to act as Secretary).

The question of enacting legislation on archives is under the consideration of the Government of India.

Resolution IX.—The Commission recommends that the suggestion above (organising the archives of Universities, Colleges, etc.) may be forwarded to all provincial Governments, States Unions, etc., requesting them to forward it to all Universities, and learned and scientific institutions started before 1900 within their areas.

The Government of India forwarded the resolution to all the State Governments. Replies received are noted below:

Government of Travancore and Cochin have forwarded the resolution to the University of Travancore for necessary action.

Government of Assam have informed that there are no University or scientific and learned institutions started before 1900 in the State.

Government of Madhya Pradesh have informed that there are no University or scientific and learned institutions started before 1900 in the State.

Chief Commissioner, Bilaspur has informed that there are no University or scientific and learned institutions started before 1900 in the State.

Chief Commissioner, Vindhya Pradesh has informed that there are no University or scientific and learned institutions started before 1900 in the State.

Chief Commissioner, Coorg has informed that there are no University or scientific institutions in Coorg established before 1900. There are, however, following literary institutions which were started before 1900 to whom copies of the resolution have been forwarded:—

- (i) The North Coorg Club, Mercara (established before 1884).
- (ii) The Victoria Club, Virajpet (established in June, 1887).
- (iii) The Cosmopolitan Club, Mercara (established in October, 1899).

Government of Manipur have informed that no learned institution existed in Manipur before 1900.

Government of Bihar have informed that there was no scientific institution in the State. The learned institutions started before 1900 are—The Patna College, The B. N. College, The T. N. J. College, Bhagalpur and the Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, Patna. The authorities concerned have been requested to take necessary action on the resolution.

Government of Mysore have informed that the resolution does not apply to the Mysore University as it was started in 1916.

Government of Bombay have forwarded the resolution to the Universities of Bombay and Poona, all the colleges and learned institutions in the State for necessary action.

Government of West Bengal have forwarded the resolution to the University of Calcutta and all the learned institutions established before 1900 for necessary action.

Government of Punjab have forwarded the resolution to the University of Punjab and Glancy Medical College, Amritsar, Khalsa College, Amritsar and also to the Keeper of Records of the Punjab Record Office for necessary action.

Government of PEPSU have informed that the resolution has been circulated to the authorities concerned.

Chief Commissioner, Ajmer has noted the suggestion for guidance.

Chief Commissioner, Bhopal has informed that the resolution has been circulated to the authorities concerned.

Government of Hyderabad have informed that the Osmania University, Hyderabad, is fully alive to the importance of its records and has a special Records Section of its own where files and papers are carefully preserved. The constituent colleges have also arrangements for the preservation of records and care is taken in the process of destruction of records to save all those papers which are of any historical importance.

Resolution X.—The Commission recommends that the curriculum for the Master's Degree in History and Commerce in Indian Universities should include the handling of archives and the study and criticism of unpublished documents, with a view to giving the students early training and practice in original research.

The Government of India have forwarded the resolution to the Secretary, Inter-University Board, who in its turn has circulated it to all the Universities for opinion.

APPENDIX A

MEMORANDUM ON THE PUBLICATION PROGRAMME OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA.

The Indian Historical Records Commission at its Mysore Session held in January 1942, recommended to the Government of India a Five Year Publication Programme drawn up by the Research and Publication Committee. The programme was sanctioned by the Government of India and the National Archives of India (then Imperial Record Department) was asked to implement it. The work was undertaken officially in August 1942, but for various reasons it has not been possible to complete the said programme according to schedule. Primarily the war and its attendant scarcity of paper and facilities for printing were responsible for it and secondly the enthusiasm which the programme had first aroused gradually died down so much so that the majority of the Honorary Editors, who had volunteered to edit the volumes, have not so far completed the work assigned to them. A memorandum on the progress of the work so far done is submitted for perusal.

SCHEME I

INDIAN RECORD SERIES

Fort William—India House Correspondence.

This scheme envisaged printing *in extenso* of the General Letters to and from the Court of Directors, from 1748 to 1800. These letters cover 178 manuscript volumes (104 volumes of L to C and 74 L from C) and according to the scheme will form 21 volumes in print. Transcripts of all the volumes have been distributed and are being edited by scholars appointed by the Government of India in this behalf as per list given below:—

<i>Nature of Records</i>	<i>Volumes</i>		<i>Editors</i>	
Home Department 1748-92	I	48 56)	Dr. K. K. Datta	} 1st year's Programme
-do-	II	59)	Dr. H. N. Sinha	
-do-	III	63)	Vacant	
-do-	IV	69)	Dewan Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari	
-do-	V (1767-69)		Dr. N. K. Sinha	
-do-	VI (1770-72)		Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad	} 2nd year's Programme
-do-	VII (1773-76)		Mr. R. P. Patwardhan	
-do-	VIII (1777-81)		Prof. Mohammad Habib	
-do-	IX (1782-85)		Dr. B. A. Saletore	
-do-	X (1786-88)		Dr. T. G. P. Spear	

Home Department 1748 92

do.	XI (1789 92)	Dr. I. B. Banerjee	} 3rd year's Programme
Home Sep. Rev.	XII (1793 95)	Dr. S. N. Das Gupta	
Home. Sep. Legislative.	XIII (1796-1800)	Dr. P. C. Gupta	
Secret, Select Committee.	XIV (1752 81)	Prof. J. C. Taluqdar	} 4th year's Programme
Foreign, Secret	XV (1782-86)	Dr. A. G. Pawar	
Secret & Sep.	XVI (1787 9)	Khan Sahib S.H. Askari	
Secret Foreign & Political.	XVII (1792 95)	Mr. Y. J. Taraporewala	
do	XVIII (1796 800)	Rev. Father H. Heras	} 5th year's Programme
Military Deptt. 1787- 800	XIX (1787-92)	Brig. H. Bullock	
do.	XX (1792 95)	Mr. A. C. Banerjee	
do.	XXI (1796-1800)	Prof. S. R. Kohli	

Details of distribution of transcripts of the manuscript volumes to the Honorary Editors and progress of work.

Transcripts of the correspondence to be included in the first six volumes were handed over to the Honorary Editors in May 1943. Transcripts of some additional letters for filling up the gaps in the regular series were supplied to them in May 1944. The editing of Volume V was completed by Dr. N. K. Sinha in 1948 and it was sent to a press in Calcutta in July 1948. The printing was expected to be completed before the end of that year, but the press could eventually finish the printing work only in February 1950. Because of the disturbances in Calcutta which followed, the binding of the volumes was delayed and was taken up in June this year.

The Editors of Volume I (Dr. K. K. Datta), II (Dr. H. N. Sinha), IV (Prof. C. S. Srinivasachari), and VI (Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad), submitted their work early in 1949. On examination it was found that the editing was either incomplete or needed substantial revision by the General Editor. Volumes IV and VI were sent back to the Honorary Editors for revision and completion of their work, while revision of Volumes I and II was taken up by the General Editor. It may be pointed out that the revision work has taken several months because it has meant almost entire re-editing by the General Editor in order to maintain a uniform standard of editing. Besides this difficulty it has not been possible so far to obtain Government's permission to entrust the printing to a private press. Paper for the printing of these volumes, too, is not available at present. In case the required printing facilities are available, the National Archives of India will be in a position to send the first two volumes to the press during the current year.

As regards Volume III, Prof. D. N. Banerjee could not complete the editing of the volume entrusted to him. He returned the transcript to this Department in 1948, expressing his inability to finish the

work. No substitute has so far been appointed in place of Prof. Banerjee. Volume IV is expected to be resubmitted by the Editor by the end of July, 1950.

Transcripts were handed over to the editors of Volumes VII to X in March 1944 and transcripts of additional letters, 3rd Year (1943-44), Volume: VII to X found among India Office copies, were furnished in August 1944 excepting in the case of Dr. T. G. P. Spear to whom the additional papers were supplied on the 3rd July 1945. None of these volumes has been received as yet. Dr. Spear and Dr. Saletore have reported that they have done a considerable part of the editing work.

There were several and frequent changes in the panel of Honorary Editors appointed for editing these volumes. 3rd Year (1944-45), Volumes XI to XIV Transcripts of volumes XI, XII & XIII were supplied on the 24th August 1945 and those of volume XIV on the 25th August 1945. Professor S. V. Puntambekar, Dr. N. L. Chatterjee and Principal H. K. Sherwani, Editors of volumes XI, XII and XIII, expressed their inability to undertake the work and returned the transcripts to the National Archives of India on the 10th August 1946, 5th September 1945 and 25th September 1945, respectively. Substitutes had to be appointed in their places and the transcripts redistributed. This meant considerable delay. Principal J. D. Ward was approached and he agreed to accept Volume XII, and the transcripts were made over to him on the 10th September 1945. But later he found himself unable to undertake the work and he, too, returned the transcripts on the 9th August 1946. Dr. Pratul Gupta agreed to take up Volume XIII and he was supplied with the transcripts on the 20th May, 1946. Dr. I. B. Banerjee and Dr. S. N. Das Gupta were selected for editing Volumes XI and XII and furnished with the transcripts as late as the 28th January 1947. None of these volumes has been received. Editing is reported to be in progress. The latest report from Dr. Das Gupta says he has almost completed his work. Part of the editorial work for Volumes XIV by Prof. J. C. Taluqdar has been received from him.

Transcripts were made available to the editors towards the close of 1946. Mr. Y. J. Taraporewala, Editor of 4th Year (1945-46), Volumes XV to XVIII Volume XVII, completed his work in 1949, but the publication of this volume, too, will take considerable time because it needs thorough revision by the General Editor. Father Heras was reported to have completed his work before he left for Italy recently, but the volume has not been submitted as yet. The other editors have not sent any reports so far.

Transcripts of Volume XIX were supplied in February 1947 and those of Volumes XX and XXI in 1949.

During 1949 reminders were sent twice to all the editors requesting them to complete their work before March 1950. Though several amongst them agreed to comply with the request, none of them was able to submit his work within the time limit.

To sum up, Volumes I, II, V and XVII have been edited. Out of these Volume V is expected to be out from the press very soon. Paper for printing Volumes I and II has not yet been made available to the National Archives of India. Nor have the Government so far given the requisite sanction for getting them printed at a private press. As soon as paper is made available to the National Archives of India and the Government agrees to entrusting the work to a good press these volumes will be sent to the press. It will be recalled that the Research & Publication Committee of the Indian Historical Records Commission at its 11th meeting recommended entrusting the printing of the volumes under the National Archives of India's Publication Programme to private presses of the choice of the Director of Archives with a view to ensuring a reasonably high quality of work. But the Government of India have refused to allow any such general discretion to the Director of Archives. They have suggested that the proposal for the printing of each such item should be submitted to the Government of India individually for their administrative and financial sanction. The question of getting Volumes I and II of the Fort William—India House Correspondence printed privately has, therefore, been submitted to the Government of India and their decision is still awaited. In the meantime there has been another development. As a result of deliberations at an Inter-Ministerial meeting on the 2nd December 1949, it was decided that all publications of the National Archives of India (among others) should be suspended until the return of better times. The Director of Archives has represented to the Government against this decision and requested them to revise it, but no orders on the matter have been received so far.

All the other volumes are with their respective editors.

SCHEME II

Selections from English Records.

This section comprises selections from Records, and the items selected are (1) Major Browne's Correspondence with Warren Hastings, (2) Sir John Shore's Minutes and (3) the Indian portions of Thevenot's and Careri's Travels. The items of work under this section were to be edited exclusively by the Keeper of the Records (now Director of Archives) with the help of his staff.

Progress of work done.

1. *Major Browne's Correspondence* includes the original correspondence of Maj. Browne, Resident at the Court of Shah Alam II, with Warren Hastings during 1782—85. The series in the custody of the National Archives of India was incomplete and therefore the lacunæ had to be filled in with copies of the missing letters available in the India Office. This correspondence was scheduled for the first year's programme (1942-43) and the editing of the departmental copy was almost completed during the year. Since the India Office was not in a position to supply us copies of the missing portions even after the conclusion of the war, the National Archives of India was compelled to postpone the editing of the manuscripts for the time being. In the beginning of 1949 the India Office complied with our request, but for want of sufficient staff the editing of the volume has been held up.

2. *Sir John Shore's Minutes (1793—98)*: A Selection of 171 minutes was made from amongst a total number of 638 minutes. These minutes consist of 1231 transcript pages out of which 294 pages have so far been edited. The progress of this work has been held up because of shortage of suitable staff to handle the editing. It may be pointed out that the three Editors employed in the Publication Branch left this Department in 1948 to take up posts in the Ministry of Defence. Two of these vacancies have not been filled so far because no suitable candidates were available.

3. *Indian Travels of Thevenot & Careri*: Work on this volume was completed as scheduled, but efforts made to get the volume suitably printed were not successful till 1948 when the volume was sent to the press. The publication was issued for sale in September, 1949.

SCHEME III

This scheme envisages the editing and publication in collaboration with outside agencies of (a) Records in Oriental Languages and (b) Selections from Records.

SCHEME III (a)

Records in the following languages were traced and entrusted to the agencies indicated against each:—

1. *Bengali Letters (1779—1820)*.—As many as 169 letters were available. These letters were edited by Dr. S. N. Sen and published by the Calcutta University in 1942. The volume was entitled *Prachin Bangla Patra Sankalan*.

2. *Marathi Letters*.—In 1942, transcripts of 192 letters, covering the period 1779—1820, were taken for editing and publication by Professor D. V. Potdar on behalf of the *Bharata Itihasa Samsodhaka*

Mandala. A formal agreement in this behalf was concluded with the Mandal in 1946, but no progress has been reported so far in respect of the execution of this work.

3. *Sanskrit Letters* (1778—1854).—There are 25 letters in all. These were entrusted to the Ganganath Jha Research Institute, Allahabad. The printing of this volume has been completed and it is shortly expected to be issued.

4. *Hindi Letters* are the largest in number. They are 292 in all and range from 1787 to 1820. These letters were divided in two batches between the Allahabad University and the Kotah Durbar. Transcription of the letters was completed and the transcripts were handed over in 1947. Editing of both the batches is reported to have been completed. Kotah State has since merged in the Rajasthan Union. The efforts to get the volumes printed have not so far borne any fruit.

5. *Persian Akhbars* (1773—1803).—230 Akhbars were selected by Dr. I. H. Qureshi on behalf of the Delhi University. Transcripts were supplied to him towards the close of 1944. After partition, Dr. Qureshi left for Pakistan and was reported to have lost the transcripts. The work has now been entrusted to Dr. Parmatma Saran of the same University for whom fresh transcripts are being made.

6. *Tamil Letters* (1824—64).—This work was taken up by Dewan Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari for editing on behalf of the Annamalai University. A formal agreement for publication of the volume was concluded with the University in June 1949. Photographic copies of the letters have been supplied to the Editor.

7. *Kannada Letters* (1791—1865).—There are 220 letters which Dr. B. A. Saletore had agreed to edit on behalf of the Bombay University as far back as September, 1943. The University has not so far agreed to take up the responsibility for this publication and Dr. Saletore has not taken the transcripts of the papers.

8. *Gurmukhi Letters* were examined by Sardar Ganda Singh and were found to contain little information of consequence. It was, therefore, decided to drop this item.

SCHEME III (b)

Selections from Records

Under this head the following six items were selected:—

1. Selections from Orme manuscripts.
2. Cornwallis Correspondence (1786—93).
3. Punjab Akhbars (1839—41).
4. Elphinstone Correspondence (1804—1808).
5. Ochterlony Papers on Delhi and Rajputana (1818—25).
6. News Letters (1839—41).

1. *Selections from Orme Manuscripts*: Dewan Bahadur Professor C. S. Srinivasachari took up this work on behalf of the Annamalai University. Transcripts were supplied to him on 11th June 1945. On 20th October 1949, Prof. Srinivasachari informed us that he had completed the editing work and had sent the press matter to the University for being printed.

2. *Cornwallis Correspondence on Sindhia's Affairs (1786—93)*: Gwalior Darbar had offered to take up this work. In May 1946, Dr. Prakash Chandra was deputed by the Darbar to examine the documents. In November 1946 we were informed by the Darbar that the correspondence in question was neither important nor expected to throw any new light on the history of the period and as such they were unable to undertake the publication of these papers.

3. *Punjab Akhbars*: Sardar Ganda Singh offered to edit these Akhbars on behalf of the Sikh History Society. Accordingly on 25th March 1946, transcripts of these documents were sent to him. He was provided with additional material for his volume in 1947. We were informed by Sardar Ganda Singh that he had sent the material to the press on 1st March 1950 for being printed.

4. *Elphinstone Correspondence (Nagpur Period)*, was taken up by Dr. H. N. Sinha on behalf of the Nagpur University Historical Society. The Society made a preliminary selection of documents and transcripts thereof were sent to Dr. Sinha on 12th June 1948. The work is reported to be in progress.

5. *Ochterlony Papers (1818—25)*.—Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad had agreed to take up this work. At his request and on his behalf Dr. H. L. Gupta prepared a list of selected documents. Dr. Prasad has not so far been able to take up this work.

6. *News Letters (1839—41)*.—Since these papers dealt with Punjab Affairs, the Punjab University was asked to take up the work. In April 1946, the University deputed Dr. A. L. Srivastava to examine the records and submit his report to the University. Dr. Srivastava submitted a favourable report and the University was considering the question of publishing these letters when the partition suddenly intervened.

APPENDIX B(1)

QUESTIONNAIRE CIRCULATED BY THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON ARCHIVES.

At the sixteenth meeting of the Research and Publication Committee held at New Delhi in July 1950, mention was made about a Questionnaire circulated by the International Council on Archives with a view to obtaining information relating to the arrangement, supervision, administration and microphotography of records throughout the world, which would be placed before the first International Congress of Archivists held at Paris in August 1950 (Please see pages 20-21). The questionnaire was circulated by the Director of Archives, Government of India, on behalf of India to all the State Governments and to a number of learned institutions in the country, who were requested to furnish the necessary information direct to the Secretariat of the International Council on Archives, Paris. While forwarding the questionnaire, the distinction between "Central Record Office" and "Regional Record offices" was clearly explained to them. From the information received in the National Archives of India, it appears that nine Governments, including the Government of India (National Archives of India), have sent their replies to the International Council on Archives, while two including a Regional Commissioner, have informed that they had no information to supply. The information furnished by the State Governments has revealed, in some cases, wrong understanding of the meaning and significance of the terms "archives", "central records", etc. with the result that the replies sent by them were inaccurate and incomplete. The questionnaire together with the answers sent by the State Governments are given below. In compiling the answers an attempt has been made to explain inaccuracies and misconceptions as far as possible with the help of footnotes. In cases where these misconceptions were common, repetition of footnote has been avoided by giving cross references in each case.

I—CURRENT SUPERVISION AND CHECKING OF ARCHIVES.

1. Is the State Central Record Office supposed to receive documents from all Ministries and Public Departments? What exceptions are there, if any?

2. To which Ministry is the Central Record Office attached, or is it an inter-departmental body under the direct control of the head of the government or a National Assembly?

Footnotes to Questionnaire

I (1) & (2) By Central Record Office" is meant the central repository of the State Governments, where all records of the State Governments are concentrated, and *not* the Record Office of the Central Government.

3. Are there regional Record Offices?

4. Are they under the control of the official in charge of the Central Record Office?

5. Are there separate collections of records assembled by regional organizations which are therefore exempted from the obligation to send documents to the State Record Offices in their area?

6. What regulations are there prescribing the procedure for sending to the central and regional State Record Offices documents of public interest which it is considered should be preserved but which are no longer necessary for the current work of government departments and central or local administrative authorities? Is it compulsory to deposit such documents; at what intervals; in what form?

7. Are the officials wholly responsible for deciding which documents should be preserved, or are there advisory committees consisting, for instance, of statisticians, economists and historians?

8. Are officials of the central and regional Record Offices entitled to make periodical inspections of Ministries and central or local authorities in order to check that documents are being preserved, to arrange for the deposit of documents, and to examine files which the services concerned propose to destroy?

9. What is the general procedure in the central and regional Record Offices for sorting out documents to be discarded as valueless?

II—ARCHIVES AND MICRO-PHOTOGRAPHY

A—*Photographic processes*

1. Have you, in your establishment, a studio carrying out the various operations involved in micro-photography on the premises?

2. Do you regularly use several cameras? If so, how many? Are they under simultaneous control?

3. What devices do you use to secure proper focussing when photographing registers? Compensation table? etc.....

4. Do you employ 16m/m film? When?

B—*Reading*

1. Is there a reading room with suitable apparatus attached to your establishment?

2. Do you prefer projection on to a wall or on to a ground glass screen or inclined plane at desk level?

I (3) : "Regional Records Office" means the record offices of the local administrations, such as District and Divisional records offices, as well as those of the local branches of the Central or District Boards, Municipalities and other local Government bodies.

3. Have you obtained the advice of ophthalmologists on the comparative advantages of these processes? Is it considered more tiring to read from a positive film than from a negative?

C—Storing and reference

1. Do you use the micro-film process not only as a substitute for retention of documents (entailing the partial or total destruction of documents of which micro-film photographs have been taken) but also as a security measure (entailing the preservation of reproductions of the original documents in the principal depository, in duplicate or triplicate, in one or more subsidiary depositories)? To what relative extent?

2. How many micro-film copies do you make for your Library? Are they negatives or positives?

3. Do you store your film on spools? Are these uniform in length (if so, what is it) or does the length vary according to the size of the document reproduced?

4. Do you instead use micro-cards? What size are they? Or do you use both systems concurrently, employing spools for copies in reserve and micro-cards for reference purposes?

5. What standards have you adopted for classification?

6. What air-conditioning processes do you employ to keep the micro-film in good condition?

7. Do your laws recognise micro-films and photographs printed from them as valid evidence? How?

III—RECORDS OF PRIVATE UNDERTAKING

(*Economic Records*)

1. Are there any legislative provisions regarding the preservation of private economic records? Outline them briefly.

2. Are public or private institutions interested in the preservation of such records? How are they organized?

3. Have any undertakings built up collections of records? In what form and on what principles?

4. What means have been employed to contact the heads of undertakings and to draw their attention to the value of their archives: circulars, personal enquiries, press, radio?

5. What means are used for the safe-keeping of private undertakings' records: classification *in situ*, handing them over to or depositing them with public institutions, advice on documents to be discarded, use of micro-film etc.? Principal results achieved.

6. Are there handbooks dealing with the organisation and classification of private economic records? Have training centres been established for archivists specialising in these questions?

7. To what extent is the public interested in the work of these economic record offices (number of readers, issues for reference, etc.)?

8. Is it conceivable that various countries might agree to set on foot joint schemes of investigation?

IV—BIBLIOGRAPHIC PROPOSALS

1. *A Directory of Archive Catalogues* is at present being prepared by the International Council on Archives.

Do you think that this Directory should be printed or that it should be kept in the form of index cards, so that it can be brought up to date, and that photographic or other reproductions of the cards should be put on sale?

2. Are you in favour of the resumption and continuation of the work, begun by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, of preparing a *Glossary of Archivists' Terms* and which of the more common languages do you think should be considered for this purpose?

3. Do you consider that an *International Yearbook on Archives*, giving for as many countries as possible, the names and addresses of public and private collections, the names of the Directors and scientific assistants, times of opening, weekly closing day and annual holiday period, chronological or other restrictions affecting reference facilities, rules for borrowing, classification system, general information and notes on the main fonds, photographic studios; use of micro-film restoration work, permanent exhibitions of documents, etc.

4. What other international publications would you like to be produced? Please return your replies to each questionnaire on a separate sheet to:

Secretariat du Congrès International des Archives

Archives Nationales

60 rue des Francs-Bourgeois,

PARIS (III) me

APPENDIX B(II)

REPLIES TO QUESTIONNAIRE RECEIVED FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, STATE GOVERNMENTS ETC.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA.

Introduction

Answers to Section I and II of the Questionnaire relate to the National Archives of India, New Delhi, which is the Central records office of the Government of India. India is divided into autonomous States and States Unions, some of which have organized record offices responsible to their own Governments and not to the National Archives of India. Neither the Government of India nor the National Archives of India have any control over them. However, all the provincial record offices retain some records belonging to the Government of India, for administrative convenience, and the Government of India retains its ownership over them (See reply to I: 3).

I. CURRENT SUPERVISION AND CHECKING OF ARCHIVES.

1. The National Archives of India which is the Central records office of the Government of India is entitled to receive the records of all Ministries and public Departments of the Government of India, but in practice only the Ministries themselves and some of their attached and subordinate offices do transfer their records to the National Archives of India.

2. From its creation in 1891 to 1910 it was attached to the Home Department of the Government of India. Since 1910 it was placed under the newly created Department of Education which became the Ministry of Education in 1947.

3. The National Archives of India has no regional records offices. However, some records of the Central Government are deposited with the provincial Governments for administrative facility. The Central Government exercises a right of supervision over those records, and they may not be destroyed or dispersed by the provincial Government concerned without authority from the Central Government.

4. Does not arise.

5. Does not arise.

6. There are no regulations governing the transfer of records to the National Archives of India. There is, however, a minute of Lord Hardinge (a former Governor-General) dated the 23rd February 1912, saying that every department is expected to transfer

its records to the Imperial Record Department (now National Archives of India) after 10 years. In practice, it is not obligatory on the part of the creating agencies to transfer their records. The usual transfer procedure is that whenever an agency feels that it has a body of records which it no longer wants to keep itself, for whatever reason, it requests the National Archives of India to take them over.

II—ARCHIVES AND MICROPHOTOGRAPHY

A—Photographic processes.

1. Yes.
2. Yes; Four; Yes.
3. Compensation table and book cradle.
4. No.

B—Reading.

1. We have reading apparatus, but as yet no special reading room for microfilms.
2. We have only tried so far projection on wall and on a ground glass screen, of which we prefer the later.
3. No; Yes.

C—Storing and Reference.

1. As a security measure primarily.
2. One negative and one positive copy.
3. Yes. The length varies according to the size of a document or a group of documents but 100 ft. spools are produced as far as practicable.
4. No.
5. These are under consideration.
6. None at present.
7. The legal status of microfilms and photographs printed therefrom has not been defined as yet.

III—RECORDS OF PRIVATE UNDERTAKING

1. No.

2. Some private institutions and the Indian Historical Records Commission (a public institution being constituted by the Government of India) are interested in such records as forming a body of documentary source material of history, but not exclusively in business archives. Under their aegis, surveys are made in particular regions. The types of records that are particularly sought after are old *firman*s (land grants) or account books.

3. Not known.
4. Practically none.
5. Not known.
6. Not known.
7. Not known.
8. It would be desirable.

IV—BIBLIOGRAPHIC PROPOSALS

1. The Directory should be printed on a losse-leaf system and put on sale. Addenda in the form of fresh entries with suitable reference to original entries might follow periodically on subscription basis.

2. Yes; in English and French.

3. It should be published within the shortest possible time.

4. (i) A Directory of References on Archival Science.

(ii) A subject-wise classified catalogue of published books, journals and literature on theoretical and practical aspects of archivism.

'A'

Rules to guide the weeders in weeding the records of the Government of India.

1. The broad principle to be followed in weeding records is that no papers which are important or are likely to become important in future, however indirectly, as sources of information on any aspect of history, whether political, military, social, economic, etc or which is or may in future prove to be of biographical or antiquarian interest, shall be destroyed. In the two succeeding paragraphs are enumerated in a general way, the classes of papers to be preserved or destroyed. The enumeration is by no means exhaustive it is merely indicative.

2. Ordinarily the following classes of documents are to be preserved in accordance with the principle enunciated above:—

- (i) Manuscripts of all printed proceedings collections.
- (ii) Originals of Despatches from and to the Secretary of State.
- (iii) Originals of legal documents or documents of legal value.
- (iv) Holograph and Autograph letters and Originals of Minutes of Viceroys, Members of Council, Commanders-in-Chief and other eminent personages or manuscripts of notes by them on important matters.
- (v) Originals of notes recorded on important files which have been circulated to Hon'ble Members.

- (vi) Discussions relating to important public services.
- (vii) Papers relating to appointment of Viceroys, Governors, Members of Council, Commanders-in-Chief and other Heads of Administrations.
- (viii) Papers containing discussions of important principles of policies.

3. Ordinarily the following classes of papers may be destroyed:—

- (i) Registers, such as Receipt and Issue Registers, Diaries, list of despatches to the Secretary to State, spare copy registers and other registers of ephemeral interest and not only surplus copies of registers.
- (ii) Printed departmental proceedings volumes, when there are more than two copies of them—the bound volumes being retained in preference to the unbound monthly ones.
- (iii) Spare copies of printed papers.
- (iv) Printed A, B or Deposit Proceedings Collections in excess of six copies. Two of the six copies retained shall be reserved as 'historical records', the rest being used for reference in connection with departmental business.
- (v) Local Governments Proceedings Volumes in excess of one copy.
- (vi) Departmental Administration reports in excess of two copies.

The records marked for destruction after weeding by the Departments of origin should be sent to the respective archival heads of the Central, provincial and States Governments as the case may be for final disposal. The archival head should scrutinise such records with a view to ascertaining their present and future historical value and provide for the preservation of such records, as are considered sufficiently important.

BIHAR

I—CURRENT SUPERVISION AND CHECKING OF ARCHIVES

1. Yes. (ii) Exceptions: Confidential records are not sent by the Departments.
2. Home Ministry. It is not under any National Assembly.
3. Yes.
4. No.
5. Yes.
6. Nothing has so far been done in this connection.
7. So far Central Record Office is concerned—Steps have been taken for periodical inspection of the departmental records.

8. The officials are wholly responsible. There are no advisory committees.

9. So far Central Record Office is concerned, life of a record is determined by examining it.

II—ARCHIVES AND MICROPHOTOGRAPHY

There is no provision for microphotography.

III—RECORDS OF PRIVATE UNDERTAKINGS

(Economic records)

1. No.

2. So far no step has been taken in this direction.

3. The *ad hoc* Regional Records Committee is trying to collect records in original or their transcripts.

4. Members of the *ad hoc* Regional Records Survey Committee occasionally meet persons with records in their private collections and persuade them either to spare their records on transfer or for obtaining transcripts. Sometimes articles are published in the local newspapers and radio talks are arranged by the Convener of the *ad hoc* Regional Records Survey Committee.

5. No means have been adopted as yet.

6. No. No.

7. No economic record offices exist.

8. Joint schemes of investigations by different countries might produce fruitful results.

IV—BIBLIOGRAPHIC PROPOSALS

1. The Directory should be kept in the form of Index Cards, so that it can be brought up to date, and that photographic or other reproductions of the cards should be put on sale.

2. Yes. English.

3. Yes.

4. Journals containing learned articles on records and their use may be published.

SAURASHIHA REGION

Methods mentioned in second set of questionnaire are not in existence and no records of private undertakings as mentioned in set III of the Questionnaire are preserved in the Records office of this Region. The information is therefore nil in respect of these two sets. As the records of this Region form part of the Government of India, Ministry of States, the opinion expressed by the Director of Archives, Government of India, New Delhi, will cover the replies of this Region also. No information is therefore supplied in respect of set IV of the Questionnaire.

I—CURRENT SUPERVISION AND CHECKING OF ARCHIVES

1. This was a Central Record Office for all subordinate offices under the late Political Agency but the subordinate offices have either been abolished or merged with other Governments. It used to receive records from subordinate offices before the 15th August 1947.

2. It is an inter-departmental body and is under the direct control of the Regional Commissioner (Ministry of States).

3. At present no.

4. No.

5. No.

6. All records of the subordinate offices over 10 years old were as a rule to be sent to the Record Office duly indexed every year in the month of April.

7. Heads of offices used to inspect the records in charge of subordinate offices.

8. There are no advisory committees etc. Officials are responsible for marking which documents should be preserved according to the instructions issued from time to time.

9. The papers for temporary use as specified in a separate list approved by the Government were marked "B" at the time of registration and at intervals these papers were checked by a Committee of two senior members of the office before destruction.

COORG

I—CURRENT SUPERVISION AND CHECKING OF ARCHIVES

1. The Chief Commissioner Coorg is the head of the Coorg Administration and his office was at Bangalore up to the 30th June 1940. All the records pertaining to this office commencing from 1834, the year in which the territory of Coorg was annexed by the British Government ending the native rule by the Coorg Rajas, were at Bangalore up to the 30th June 1940. With effect from the 1st July 1940, the office of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg was shifted to Mercara, the capital of Coorg; because the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, who was also the Resident in Mysore, was divested of his powers as Chief Commissioner of Coorg, and the local officer in Mercara, called the Commissioner of Coorg (an officer of the status of a Collector of a district) was raised to the status of Chief Commissioner. Consequently all the records of the Chief Commissioner's office at Bangalore were brought to Mercara and are being maintained in record room of the Chief Commissioner's office at Mercara. In addition to this record room, there is the record room of the former Commissioner of Coorg, which was termed as the Central

Record Room prior to 1st July 1940. These records are now under the control of the Assistant Commissioner of Coorg under the same name. Even though the record rooms of the Chief Commissioner could be called as the State Central Record Office for Coorg, only the records of the Chief Commissioner's office are kept in these rooms and also the official publications. The available historical records of Coorg are also kept in the Chief Commissioner's record room packed in a small box. In the Central Record rooms of the Assistant Commissioner of Coorg, all the records of the former Commissioner of Coorg as well as those of the Assistant Commissioner of Coorg, and Official publications are kept. To this Record Room all the records of the Taluk offices and Nad (Revenue Division) offices which are of more than three years old are sent and are retained there. The Forest, Police, Education and the Public Works Departments maintain their records in their offices and they are not sent to the Central record room of the Assistant Commissioner of Coorg. Similarly the local bodies, viz. the Coorg District Board, Municipalities, Notified Areas (minor municipalities) and Village Panchayats maintain their own records and these are also not sent to the Central Record Room. In the case of the High Court records a word of explanation is necessary. Up to the 30th March 1948, the Court of the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore and Judicial Commissioner of Coorg at Bangalore, was the High Court for Coorg. With effect from the 1st April 1948, the jurisdiction of the High Court of Madras was extended to Coorg as a result of which all the records of the Judicial Commissioner of Coorg at Bangalore were brought to Mercara and have been kept in the Central Record Room of the Assistant Commissioner of Coorg. The records of the District and Sessions Judge, Coorg, Munsiffs and courts of the Bench of Magistrates are kept in their offices and are destroyed when they are ripe for destruction as per rules after issuing a notification to that effect.

2. As already stated, the Chief Commissioner's record room is under the control of the Chief Commissioner and the Central Record room is under the control of the Assistant Commissioner. There is no separate record department in Coorg under the control of a Gazetted Officer. In all the departments and offices mentioned above a clerk is put in charge of the records.

3. Yes.

4. No.

5. No information is available.

6. No regulations concerning the matters set forth in this question have been prescribed in Coorg. Generally all documents of public interest whether they are necessary for the current work of the Government departments or not, are preserved in the record rooms

of the Government departments as well as local bodies mentioned above in the following manner:—

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) Important documents which are considered necessary for all times. | Permanently. These are classed as R. Dis. Papers. |
| (2) Documents which are considered not necessary after a certain period. | For such number of years as may be decided by the head of the department—generally 10 years—These are classed as D. Dis. papers. |
| (3) Papers of a routine nature which are considered not necessary after one year. | For one year. These are classed as lodge papers. |

Before the records under items (2) and (3) are destroyed after they are ripe for destruction, they are again examined and if their retention for some more time is considered necessary, they will be preserved further.

7. There are no such separate officials in Coorg and no such arrangements have been made. The Heads of Departments are responsible for the proper preservation of the records relating to their departments.

8. The officials concerned are wholly responsible for deciding which documents should be preserved. There are no advisory committees consisting of statisticians, economists and historians.

9. The Heads of Departments concerned review the records periodically for sorting out documents to be destroyed as valueless.

II—ARCHIVES AND MICRO-PHOTOGRAPHY

There is no such arrangement in Coorg.

III—RECORDS OF PRIVATE UNDERTAKINGS

1. No.
2. and 3. No information is available.
4. and 5. Do not arise.
6. No. No training centres have been established in Coorg
7. No information is available.
8. Yes.

IV—BIBLIOGRAPHIC PROPOSALS

1. The Directory may be in the form of index cards.
2. Yes. English and Hindi.
3. Yes.
4. This Administration is unable to give any information on this question.

ORISSA

I—CURRENT SUPERVISION AND CHECKING OF ARCHIVES

1. An organised Central Record Office for the state of Orissa has not yet been opened. The Government have made arrangements to start one very soon.

2. The Department is now attached to the Ministry of Education.

3. No.

4. At present the historical records lie deposited in the Record Rooms of the District Collectors, wherefrom they will be removed to the Central Records Office when arrangements are completed.

5. No.

6. Regulations have not been formed.

7. The Curator of Archives has been asked by the Government to examine the historical records in the District Records Rooms pending their removal to the Central Records Office.

8. There is a standing instruction to the District Officers in the state that the Associate member of the Indian Historical Records Commission from this state is to be consulted before records are destroyed.

9. Nil.

II—ARCHIVES AND MICRO-PHOTOGRAPHY

In the absence of an organised Records Office, arrangements for photographic process, reading or storing have not been made.

III—RECORDS OF PRIVATE UNDERTAKINGS

(Economic Records)

1. No such legislative provision has been made.

2. There is no such institution in this state.

3. No.

4. Does not arise.

5. Does not arise.

6. Does not arise.

7. Does not arise.

8. A common scheme for investigation into records in private custody might help the workers in different states to follow the right line; as such, the work of investigation is expected to be attended with greater success than at present.

IV—BIBLIOGRAPHIC PROPOSALS

1. Index Cards to be brought up-to-date from time to time are preferable to a Directory.

2. A Glossary of Archivists' Terms will certainly prove very helpful to all scholars dealing with historical records. Main languages of each country should be considered for this purpose.

3. An International Yearbook on Archives will be of great use to all Archivists.

4. An International Journal on the matters relating to Archives will serve as the best medium for exchange of ideas and experiences relating to Archives in different parts of the world and will keep the Archivists up-to-date and in close touch with the day to day developments made in Archives all over the world.

MADHYA BHARAT

I—CURRENT SUPERVISION AND CHECKING OF ARCHIVES

1. The State of Madhya Bharat was founded in 1948. Its Central Record is now being built up with the materials collected from 22 Covenanted States. The Central Records, otherwise known as Secretariat Records, receives documents from all Departments of the Secretariat, but official papers from departments subordinate to the Secretariat are not received in the Central Records.

2. The Central Record is part of the Secretariat Administration Department in the Chief Secretariat.

3. There are no regional (Central) Record Offices. Each Government office other than the Secretariat departments have separate Record Rooms for themselves.

4. The Central Record has nothing to do with District and departmental (Regional) Records. But instead all Government Records including the Secretariat records are subject to the supervisory control and direction of the Chief Inspector of Offices and Records.

5. In view of the answer to query 3 above the question does not arise.

6. Rules for compilation, maintenance, preservation and destruction are under preparation.

7. Chief Inspector of Offices and Records performs this function. Custody, preservation and destruction of Government records will be governed by the provisions of the Records Manual which are intended to be incorporated in due course in the Manual of different Government Departments, under preparation. When such incorporation is complete the Record Manual, as an *ad hoc* measure will cease to operate.

8. Officials of different Departments are themselves competent to determine the lives of papers according to their importance and the rules and directions issued by Government in this behalf from time to time.

9. Each paper will have its life prescribed according to the importance of the subject matter dealt with; there is no regular procedure prescribed in that behalf except general classification lists issued by the department in consultation with the Chief Inspector of Offices and Records.

II—ARCHIVES AND MICRO-PHOTOGRAPHY

- | | | |
|----|---|------|
| 1. | } | Nil. |
| 2. | | |
| 3. | | |
| 4. | | |
| 1. | } | Nil. |
| 2. | | |
| 3. | | |
| 1. | } | Nil. |
| 2. | | |
| 3. | | |
| 4. | | |
| 5. | | |
| 6. | | |

7. Does not arise.

III.—RECORDS OF PRIVATE UNDERTAKINGS

(Economic Records)

1. to 7. Nil.
8. Worth trying.

IV—BIBLIOGRAPHIC PROPOSALS

1. Index method is preferred. A printed Directory is out of date on the date of printing. Reproduction of such index cards may be put on sale from time to time provided a leading international language is used as medium or alternately translated versions in English issued.

2. English language may advantageously be used with rendering in French and Hindi along side.

3. Yes. An International Yearbook on Archives should be useful.

4. However difficult the compilation and whatever the cost, a general Index of Records of International importance be prepared.

ASSAM

I. & II:

Archives which are in view are of the nature of depositories of records instituted and organised chiefly for the purpose of collecting information on historical subjects, like the Bibliotheque Nationale of Paris, the British Museum and India Library in London and the National Archives of India, New Delhi, which are properly organised institutions with elaborate facilities for the examination and utilization of records by the public. But in Assam, the Archives viz. the Secretariat record room and the district and subdivisional record rooms are maintained for the administrative purpose and hence they do not fall on the category of Archives on which the information is sought for; although the public are admitted to their use under certain conditions.

III: There are no legislative provisions for preservation of private economic records and hence no comments.

IV: No comments.

AJMER

There are no central or regional records. The records in the various offices of the Local Administration are merely for administrative purposes and can hardly be termed as regional or central records. There is no microphotography and bibliography arrangement. At present there is no law in this State under which documents for public interest may be sent to the Central or Regional Record Offices nor do the officials of the Central or Regional Records Offices inspect the records there.

2. As regards private economic records there is neither any enactment on this score nor can it be definitely stated whether there are any such records in the State.

HYDERABAD

I—CURRENT SUPERVISION AND CHECKING OF ARCHIVES

1. Yes. No exception.

2. It is now attached to Education Ministry under control of a Head of the Department.

3.—5. Blank.

6. May be slightly changed. All Government records should be sent to the Record Office. No Secretariat office is allowed to destroy its records.

7. No.

8. The Record Office is wholly responsible for this.

9. The Secretariat Records, under the Departmental Rules, are weeded out periodically, subject to the second scrutiny from the point of the historical significance by the Record Office.

II—ARCHIVES AND MICRO-PHOTOGRAPHY

At present there is no arrangement for this.

III—RECORDS OF PRIVATE UNDERTAKINGS

(Economic Records)

1. No.
 2. No.
 3. Not known.
 4. Some times free advise is given to them by personal contact, and they are helped where such help is required, but that is in a very few cases.
 5. No action yet.
 6. Not known.
 7. Negligible interest.
 8. It is conceivable but extremely difficult.
-

IV—BIBLIOGRAPHIC PROPOSALS

1. A printed Directory will be more useful although the advantage of Index Cards in bringing such matters up-to-date cannot be overlooked.

2. Yes. English language will be preferable.

3. An International Yearbook on Archives will be useful. A Handbook on the Scientific Methods of Preservation of Records and the best tried methods of their housing and their safeguards from germs and insects showing the recipes of various chemicals used, their results from time to time, if published annually will greatly help Archivists.

Bihar: I(1) The Indian Historical Records Commission has no official information to the effect that the State Government had any 'Central Record Office'.

Assam: I. The comparison of the National Archives of India with foreign bodies mentioned by the State Government is not correct. The Bibliotheque Nationale is not the repository of official records of the Government of France, nor is the British Museum such a repository for the Government of Great Britain, while the India Office Library is only a departmental repository of the Government having the records of the India Office only. The National Archives of India, on the other hand is the Central Record Office of the Government of India and is in the same class as the Public Record Office of England, the Archives Nationales of France and National Archives of the U.S.A.

II. The statement of the Government of Assam that the records of the State Government "do not fall on the category of archives" does not also agree with the accepted meaning of the term 'archives'. All administrative records of a Government preserved by them for their own reference are actually the archives of that Government and the International Archives Council had in fact practically those records and record room in view, which the State Government have counted out.

The position was explained to the Government of Assam on the above lines.

Ajmer: The Chief Commissioner, Ajmer, misunderstood the term "Central" and "Regional" Record Offices. For explanation of these terms, please see footnotes against item No. I(1), (2) and (3) of the Questionnaire.

For definition of 'archives' please see para. 2 of foot note against the reply of the Government of Assam.

The position has been explained to the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer, on the above lines.

Madhya Bharat: Meaning of "Central" and "Regional" records has been confused. Please see explanations against item No. I (1), (2) & (3) of the Questionnaire.

Hyderabad: The answer to Qn. No. I (6) is inaccurate. What is wanted is whether any law, executive order or rules exists governing the transfer of "non-current" records from Government Agencies to the Records Office.

APPENDIX C

QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE GUIDE TO THE INTERNATIONAL ARCHIVES AND THE ANSWERS GIVEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA).

The International Council of Archives which was engaged in compiling a Supplement to the *Guide to the International Archives*, Volume I (Europe), published in 1934, invited information from the National Archives of India on the following questions, which were furnished:—

Question No. 1.—Has a comprehensive guide to the Central Archives of your country been published since 1900?

Answer: Yes, a *Hand Book of the Records of the Government of India, 1748—1859*, was published in 1925. The scope of the work is limited since it was prepared primarily for the use of outside research scholars. At the time of the publication of this Handbook the records of the Government of India were not generally open for consultation by outsiders; only individual scholars were given permission to consult the records of certain departments at the discretion of the Government, and even they were not normally permitted to consult records later than 1859. This Handbook is under revision to include later records as, in 1948, the Government of India decided to throw open all its records up to 1901 to bonafide research scholars. The revision has not been completed up to this date.

Question No. 2.—Have there been published since 1900 any general printed guides to the:

- (a) archives of the principal cities and towns of your country?
- (b) archives of public and private institution?
- (c) business archives, notably commercial and industrial firms?

Answer: Information not available. Attempts are being made to collect the information.

(Note: It was intended to collect the information but in view of the existing economy ban, necessary financial facilities were not available and the matter had to be postponed).

Question No. 3.—Have there been published in your country any guides to “phototheques” (photographic archives), “discotheques” (photograph records, sound recording), “filmotheques” (microfilm archives, motion pictures)?

Answer: No. There is only one publication on motion pictures viz. “Hand Book of the Indian Film Industry”, published by the Motion Picture Society of India in 1949. The publication does not give the required information but contains a list of Indian films including those produced by the Government of India.

APPENDIX D

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS FOR THE COMPILATION OF A HISTORY OF THE FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN INDIA—5TH JANUARY, 1950.

A meeting of the Committee appointed to collect materials from all possible sources for the preparation of a history of the Freedom Movement in India was held in Dr. Tara Chand's room on the 5th January, 1950.

PRESENT

Dr. Tara Chand, M.A., D.Phil., (Oxon), in the Chair.

Dr. R. C. Majumdar, M.A., Ph.D.

Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad, M.A., D.Litt.

Principal C. S. Srinivasachari, M.A.,

Professor S. N. Sen, M.A., Ph.D. D.Litt., (Secretary and Convener).

1. Before proceeding further the Committee deemed it necessary to determine their chronological limit of the proposed work. It was felt that a detailed survey might be attempted from 1870. A.D., i.e., a few years prior to the foundation of the Indian National Congress, to August 15, 1947, when India attained independence, though the history of the freedom movement could be traced to a much earlier date. It was agreed that the early history of movement would be briefly narrated in a short introductory chapter and for the purpose of the proposed work a detailed account of the Indian Mutiny of 1857 would not be necessary.

2. The original materials for such a work may come from several sources but may be conveniently divided into two general categories, official and non-official. But all necessary papers and documents, whether official or private, may not be available in India and the field of enquiry may consequently have to be extended to other countries.

3. Official records available in India will again fall under two broad heads—Central and Provincial. At the Centre the records of the Ministries of Defence and Home are likely to prove most useful.

4. In the provinces the records of the Home Ministry should be carefully scrutinised, first, though the Police Records are likely to prove more informative, these will have to be supplemented by Judicial and Prison records as well as papers of the Governor's Secretariat. It is well known that while dealing with the Anarchist Movement the Police came by important documents relating to the anarchist organisations and diaries of their leaders. It was felt that

an immediate attempt should be made to preserve such documents and diaries should they be still available with the police. Documents of considerable importance and interest will be found in the archives of the Indian States, but as most of the Indian States have now merged in the contiguous provinces or have been grouped into districts unions, their archives may be treated as provincial for the purpose of this enquiry.

5. Of the non-official records the most valuable are those relating to the political organizations engaged in the struggle for freedom, such as the Indian National Congress, the Liberal Federation, and the Muslim League, etc. But some of the proceedings and other papers of the Indian National Congress may have been from time to time seized by the police. This fact should be borne in mind while examining the records of the provincial police. It is unnecessary to add that the records of the district and sub-divisional branches of these political organisations and associations cannot be left out of our purview.

Contemporary newspapers, leaflets, publications, pictures and illustrations are expected to throw considerable light on the history of the freedom movement. Some of the newspapers, now defunct, were the official organs of the different political parties, others were closely associated with various anarchist organizations and as such reflected their opinions and activities. But complete files of defunct newspapers are not likely to be available without an organised and sustained search. It may, however, be easier to collect proscribed leaflets and pamphlets as they are ordinarily forwarded for preservation to the archives office of the Central Government. Some of the prominent anarchist leaders as well as others who believed in constitutional methods later published their memoirs thereby giving publicity to the inner history of the movement led by them. Many of these publications, however, have gone out of print. Contemporary correspondence, diaries and memoirs of private persons, if still available, should be rescued and these may be supplemented by the oral statements of such living persons as were intimately connected with the movement. Such persons will have to be interviewed by the members of the Committee and although their testimony may not be in all cases of equal evidential value, will doubtless go a long way to fill many blanks. For obvious reasons the statements of these old veterans should be recorded as early as possible.

6. In the opinion of the Committee enquiries should be made for relevant papers at the following places abroad:

1. London—India Office.
2. Pondicherry (long the headquarters of Aurabindo Ghosh, his followers and admirers. Shri Anil Baran Roy may help the Committee here).

3. Chandernagore (the services of Shri Moti Lal Roy may be utilised for collecting information here).
4. Paris (Shymji Krishna Varma operated from Paris and Mr. Rana and some of his associates are still there).
5. Geneva (for information about Indian Political activities in Switzerland, Mr. Tara Chand may be contacted).
6. Mexico City.
7. San Francisco
8. Canada.
9. Afghanistan.

} (mainly for the Gadhar party).

For the Indian National Army, German, Italian and Japanese official sources will have to be examined.

7. The Committee felt that the work entrusted to it could not be efficiently conducted unless it had an office of its own at New Delhi and the necessary financial provisions made by the Government of India. All financial estimates at this stage must necessarily be tentative. It was hoped that in view of Hon'ble the Prime Minister's personal interest in this matter the Committee could reasonably expect the Government to meet its minimum requirements. The Committee's Secretariat should, to start with, consist of an officer of the status and rank of an Educational Officer and a stenographer. The annual budget will approximately be Rs. 50,000 or a total sum of one lakh and fifty thousand for a period of three years will be required. Of this about Rs. 50,000 will be needed at the headquarters and the remaining one lakh for the provinces. It was to be clearly understood that in financial matters the claims of each region or province will have to be considered on merit alone and equal *ad hoc* grants will not be made.

8. Such a survey as has been entrusted to the Committee can only be conducted on regional basis and it is recommended that the Conveners of the Provincial Regional Survey Committees appointed by or on the recommendation of the Indian Historical Records Commission as well as the provincial premiers and Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaya may in the first instance be addressed on the subject of the personnel of the provincial committees to be appointed for this specific purpose.

9. A list of publications immediately needed in connection with the work of the Committee should be prepared and the co-operation of the conveners of the provincial committees in this respect should be obtained.

10. A list of persons to be interrogated should be prepared.

11. Steps should be taken to give the widest possible publicity to the aims and objects of the Committee so that the fullest co-operation of the interested public may be available.

12. The Committee co-opted the following gentlemen as its members as their services were considered essential for the success of its endeavours:

(i) Hon'ble Shri R. R. Diwakar.

(ii) Shri G. C. Narang.

S. N. SEN, *Secretary*.

TARA CHAND, *Chairman*.

NOTE ON THE PROGRESS MADE IN THE COMPILATION OF THE HISTORY OF FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN INDIA.

Genesis.

The scheme for writing an authentic and comprehensive history of the different phases of the struggle which culminated in the freedom of India in 1947, was originally recommended by the Indian Historical Records Commission at its Jaipur Session in 1948; and when the Hon'ble Dr. Rajendra Prasad invited the attention of the Government of India to the urgency of this work, the Ministry of Education was entrusted with the planning and execution of the project.

2. Formation of the Experts Committee.

To implement the decision of the Government of India an Experts Committee consisting of the following members was appointed to suggest ways and means whereby the collection of material for the work could be facilitated:

1. Dr. Tara Chand (*Chairman*).

2. Dr. R. C. Majumdar.

3. Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad.

4. Professor C. S. Srinivasachari.

5. Dr. S. N. Sen (*Convener*).

6. The Hon'ble Shri R. R. Diwakar.

7. Dr. Gokal Chand Narang.

} Co-opted members.

3. *Recommendations of the Experts Committee.*

The Committee held its first meeting on 5th January, 1950 and after a thorough examination of the issues involved, made several recommendations, of which the following are the most outstanding:—

- (a) That the projected history should be confined to the period 1870 A.D. to 15th August, 1947, and that the movements prior to 1870 may be treated in an introductory chapter;
- (b) That the material should be collected from original and authentic sources, both official and non-official, from within the Union as well as from abroad;
- (c) That a Central Organization with regional offices should be established so that all material from possible sources may be explored and collated.

4. Pending the setting up of a Central organization for this purpose, the Ministry of Education, Government of India, issued on 31st March, 1950, a circular letter to all the State Governments, Chief Commissioners and Vice-Chancellors of Indian Universities inviting their co-operation and assistance in the success of the scheme. A similar letter was also addressed by the Ministry of External Affairs to all the Indian Missions abroad. At the same time the attention of the public in general was drawn by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting through notifications which were given wide publicity in the leading newspapers and were also relayed from the All India Radio.

5. The response on the whole has not been satisfactory. From within the Union some material has been received from West Bengal, Hyderabad and Madras, as well as some information from certain private individuals. That is meagre, but that is all. As far as the Indian Missions are concerned, we have received some information from Bagdad, Brazil, Brussels, Ethiopia, Kabul and Turkey only; but it is so stray and scanty.

6. It is obvious that an undertaking of such great national importance cannot be successful without the active co-operation of the public in general and the State Governments, the Universities, learned societies, history teachers and research students, in particular, as it involves the stupendous task of collecting material from all over the country, which may throw light on all aspects, political, economic, social and cultural, of the great movement which culminated in the freedom of the country in 1947. Moreover, on account of the present financial stringency, it is not possible for Government to find any substantial amount of money for accomplishment of this task. It is, therefore, essential that this work should progress through the voluntary efforts of scholars and learned societies.

7. The Universities and Colleges are being requested once again to take an active part in making this project a success. The following suggestions are being made to them:—

- (a) To set up local committees consisting of the History staff and research scholars who may be working on any aspect of modern Indian History, and all those who may be interested in this scheme;
- (b) to collect the names of individuals and organization who took an active part in the movement for freedom, or who were associated with it even indirectly;
- (c) to arrange names of these individuals in chronological order giving all the available account of the role played by each, together with his or her oral evidence concerning individual and events connected directly with the movement;
- (d) to prepare inventories of the available books (both printed and manuscripts), pamphlets, memoirs, etc., and also abstracts of news items, articles reminiscences, etc., that may have appeared from time to time in magazines and newspapers, both contemporary and defunct, which may throw light on the movement for freedom;
- (e) to co-operate with and to contact their respective Regional Survey Committees/Commissions/Boards to avoid duplication of work as well as to facilitate expeditious collection of material;
- (f) to communicate to this Ministry the names and addresses of all those voluntary workers who may be engaged on this work so that the Government of India may correspond with them direct.

APPENDIX E

LIST OF MANUSCRIPTS PURCHASED BY THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

1. *Hadiqatu'l-Haqiqat* of Hakim Sanai.

It is the best known of all the works of Abu'l-Majd Majdud, better known as Hakim Sanai of Ghazna or Balkh, who died about 1131. He was the first of the three great Sufistic *mathnawi* writers of Persia, the other two being Shaikh Faridu'd Din'Attar and Maulana Jalalu'd-Din Rumi. Although the *Hadiqah*, in its original form, was lithographed at Bombay in A.H. 1275 (A.D. 1859), this particular work, which is written by Khwaja Abdu'l-Latiff, son of Abdu'llah Abbasi, and contains copious notes and annotations in Persian prose along with the original text in verse for the guidance of its readers, is different from it.

2. *The Mathnawi*, entitled *Gul-i-Rangin* of Atashi Qamdahari.

Although Atashi flourished in the reigns of Babur, Humayun and Akbar, it is strange that nothing about him is traceable in the *Baburnama*, *Humayunnama*, *Akbarnama*, *Tabaqat-i-Akbari*, *Ain-i-Akbari*, *Maathiru'l-Umara* etc., and even Professor E. G. Browne speaks nothing about him in his *Literary History of Persia* which is chiefly devoted to the study of poets, prose-writers and other men of letters. But Badayuni, in his *Muntakhabu't-Tawarikh* (Persian text, pp. 180-81), mentions his coming to Hindustan with Babur and rising to higher ranks from the post of *waqaya-nawis* and records his death at Lahore in A.H. 973 (A.D. 1565-66). The historian quotes some of his verses as well but is silent about his *Mathnawi* (*Gul-i-Rangin*). It is, no doubt, a rare work, completed in A.H. 957 (A.D. 1550) and has not been published so far. It bears a seal containing the legend "*Jalla-Jalalahu Allahu Akbar*" in Thulth letter.

3. *Mafatihul-Jinan* of Samnani

It is a book on Muslim theology in Arabic by Samnani, copied by Muhammad Murad, on the 16th Rabl' I. 725 A.H. (2nd March, 1325 A.D.) at the Khanqah of Kaki. Besides the seal of Musawi Khan (d. 1690 A.D.) there are other seals also, chief of which are those of Jafar bin Jalal, the owner of the MS., dated 57 A.H., Muhammad Riza and Shaikh Imadu'd-Din bin Shaikh Waliullah bin Shaikh Muhammad, dated A.H. 1155 (A.D. 1742-43). It is a rare work and has not been published so far.

4. *Tuhfatu'l-Ahrar* of Jami

The *Tuhfatu'l-Ahrar* is one of the seven famous *mathnawis* of Jami, known collectively as *Haft Aurang* (lit. Seven Thrones, a name given by the Persians to the constellation of the Great Bear). It was composed in 1481 and published by Forbes Falconer in 1848. The manuscript is undated, but it contains a note written by one

Muhammad Murad on the 5th of Dai Ilahi San 3 of the auspicious reign (of Akbar). This note is in a way corroborated by the style of the script which is decidedly the Persian Nastaliq introduced in India after the reconquest of India by Humayun in 1555.

5. *Khanda-i-Ghadr*

It is an Urdu history of the Indian Mutiny relating only to Farrukhabad and Fatehgarh. It was compiled by Nawab Muhammad Wajid Ali Khan Rizwan in 1863 at the instance of Nawab Muhammad Ziau'd-Din Khan, son of Nawab Ahmad Bakhsh Khan, of Loharu. The last page contains the name of the writer, Ahmad Ali Khan of Farrukhabad, and the date of the completion of the manuscript, 17th Ramazan 1290 A.H. (7th November, 1873 A.D.). It is no doubt a valuable record of the period as the Hon'ble Minister observes, but at the end of the work the writer, while praying for the prosperity and longevity of the life of Sir William Muir, then Lieutt. Governor of the U.P., hints that he has written whatever Sir William wanted him to write as his pen had virtually been in the hands of the latter.

6. *The Quran*

It is a Himayal written by 'Abdur-Razzaq of Qazwin in *Thulth* characters. It bears four seals, two of which are distinct and contain the names of Husain Quli Khan and Sayyid Muazzaz Khan, dated 1132 A.H. and 1133 A.H. (1719-20 and 1720-21 A.D.) respectively of the reign of Emperor Muhammad Shah (1719—48). Unlike ordinary copies of the Quran, it contains the *Khawas* (or chief properties) of each *Sura* (or chapter) at the beginning and its penmanship is of a high order.

7. Specimens of Calligraphy in *Thulth* and *Nastaliq* characters.

Both the scripts are elegant and artistic and at the end of the last practice *wasti* in *Thulth* letters the name of the scribe is given as 'Abdullah Hamidullah and the year 1093 A.H. (1682-83 A.D.) Hamidullah flourished in the reign of Aurangzeb, but unfortunately he is not mentioned in any history of that period and even the *Tadhkira-i-Khushnawisan* of Maulana Ghulam Muhammad, which deals only with the accounts of calligraphists, is silent about him.

8. *Tarikh-i-Firuzi*

Compiled by Shams Siraj Afif, son of Shams Dabir, it is rather a supplement of the *Tarikh-i-Firuz Shahi* by Ziau'd-Din Barani, which is a history of the Sultans of Delhi from the accession of Balban to the 6th year of Firoz Shah Tughlaq's reign. Shams Siraj Afif's *Tarikh-i-Firuz Shahi* which covers the whole of Firoz Shah Tughlaq's reign (1351—88), was published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1890. The manuscript copy under notice is incomplete, vide *Tarikh-i-Firuz Shahi* by Shams Siraj Afif (A.S.B., Calcutta 1890, pp. 440-42).

APPENDIX F.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO CONCERNING THE DIRECTION OF SCHOOL PROGRAMMES TOWARDS INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY.

The General Conference of the United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural Organisation,

Convened at

Having decided to keep before the attention of Member States the importance of regarding the development of international understanding as one of the major functions of education and to urge the authorities concerned to take the necessary steps to ensure that this function is fulfilled, adopts, this.....day of.....19 , the following recommendation which shall be called the recommendation concerning the direction of school programmes towards international peace and security.

Considering that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights declares that education "shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace";

Considering that one of the main purposes of Unesco is "to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education", and that, as the Constitution of Unesco declares, "ignorance of each other's ways and lives has been a common cause, throughout the history of mankind, of that suspicion and mistrust between the peoples of the world through which their differences have all too often broken into war";

Considering that the existing school programmes are not fully in accord with the needs of the increasingly interdependent world of today;

Considering that most States have not yet taken full measures within their legal powers to encourage and assist education for international understanding;

The Conference:

(a) urges the Member States of the Organization to take all the measures possible within their legal powers to apply the following guiding principles contained in Part One of the Recommendation;

(b) recommends the Member States of the Organization to adopt the proposed measures of implementation contained in Part Two of the Recommendation;

(c) requests the Member States to include in their annual reports to Unesco a section describing the measures adopted to implement effectively the present Recommendation, indicating any difficulties or obstacles which have prevented implementation and formulating any suggestions of their own.

PART ONE

Guiding Principles

The school should provide an atmosphere in which all members of the school community can acquire the qualities of justice, fair-mindedness, tolerance and respect for all sorts and conditions of men. As important means of helping to develop these qualities, primary and secondary school programmes should at the appropriate stage:

- (a) be sufficiently broad to acquaint the pupils with the world in which they live, the kinds of people distributed over the earth and the relationship to environment to ways of life, and to bring out the common elements in the life of different peoples, without neglecting objective information concerning differences;
- (b) illustrate in the teaching of the various subjects, especially science, art and comparative literature, that the advancement of human culture and knowledge has been achieved by the co-operation of the various peoples of the world; and that national culture is but a part of human civilization, and is constantly being enriched by intellectual and artistic influences from abroad;
- (c) stress the conception of the equality of human beings set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and bring home to the pupils that this entails:
 - (i) equal respect for all human beings without regard to such distinctions as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status; and the avoidance of all prejudices which may arise from these distinctions;
 - (ii) the recognition of the equal right of every nation, great or small, to direct its life, and develop its national culture as a contribution to the cultural heritage of mankind;
- (d) promote peace by emphasizing the increasing interdependence of all peoples in the modern world, the ways in which they have learnt to control their surroundings in co-operation with their fellows, and the fact that their common interests are more important than their clashes of interest;

- (e) strengthen the bonds uniting the peoples of the world by presenting the history of their own and other nations without prejudice or distortion, and by emphasizing the events and influences that have contributed to social progress rather than the purely military aspects of history;
- (f) present the work of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies to the pupils as a most significant move forward in man's efforts over a long period of time to establish effective machinery for promoting the peace and well-being of all peoples;
- (g) help to develop a critical sense by providing opportunity for assessing the accuracy of information given through the radio press and cinema;
- (h) *promote, both in the classroom and outside, the study and practice of active responsibility and loyalty to the local and national community as the basis for the wider loyalty to the world society to which all other obligations should be subordinate.*

PART TWO

Measures for Implementation

It is recommended:

- (1) that national committees be formed where they do not already exist to examine primary and secondary school programmes of study, with particular reference to history, geography, modern languages and other subjects which can make a special contribution to international understanding, with a view to recommending the necessary changes to the appropriate authorities and that teachers' organizations be invited to nominate members, including practising teachers, to take part in these committees;
- (2) that textbook improvement go hand-in-hand with improvement of the curricula, and that the attention of educational authorities be drawn to the desirability of extending the use of visual and auditory aids as means of promoting education for international understanding;
- (3) that every opportunity be taken during training and during refresher courses to bring home to teachers and to educational administrators and inspectors the importance of their own personal attitude towards other peoples and their responsibility for ensuring that the programmes of

study and the information given in lessons are used to develop attitudes of friendly co-operation in their pupils;

- (4) that educational administrators and inspectors, when advising on the curricula of schools and teacher-training institutions, have particular regard to the extent to which they can contribute towards international understanding;
- (5) that attention be directed to the need for organizing regular exchanges of teachers and pupils as an integrated part of programmes of study, for arranging exchanges between teachers and inviting teachers from other countries to participate in refresher courses, and for affording all possible facilities for teachers to visit other countries;
- (6) that countries undertaking curricular revision make use of Unesco's educational missions and experts and obtain assistance from the participants in Unesco seminars and from Unesco publications;
- (7) that regional seminars for teachers be organized, with the assistance of Unesco, to consider problems of curricular revision within the broad framework of the contribution that all aspects of school life can make to international understanding.

LIST OF EXPERTS ATTENDING THE MEETING HELD AT
UNESCO HOUSE, 19 AVENUE KLEBER, PARIS ON 28, 29 AND
30 NOVEMBER 1949 TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF
UNESCO DRAFTING A CONVENTION OR RECOMMENDA-
TION DIRECTING EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES TO-
WARDS INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY.

Present:

Chairman: Ismail Kabbany Bey, Under-Secretary of State,
Ministry of Education, Egypt.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. A. M. Gossart, President of the Liaison Com-
mittee of International Teachers' Federation, France.

Members: Professor Attilio Frajese, Director-General of the
Ministry of Education, Italy.

Mr. Bryn Hovde, President of the New School for Social Research,
New York, U.S.A.

Dr. Amaranatha Jha, President of the All India Education Federa-
tion and of the All India Adult Education Association, representing
the World Organization of the Teaching Profession.

Mr. Humayun Kabir, Joint Secretary to the Government of India,
Ministry of Education, India.

H.E.M. Antonio Castro Leal, Mexican delegate to Unesco, Unesco
House, Paris.

Mr. Dagfinn Vaern, Chief of Scientific Division, Ministry of Educa-
tion, Norway.

Mr. Kenneth Wormald, Solicitor, National Union of Teachers,
Great Britain.

Special Consultant: Mr. Victor Clark, Director of Education of the
East Riding of Yorkshire, Great Britain.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE REGIONAL RECORDS SURVEY
COMMITTEES 1949-50

The Regional Records Survey Committees set up by the Indian Historical Records Commission as well as those set up by the State Governments have been continuing to carry on useful survey work. A brief report about their activities of the previous year was given in the Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings Vol. XXVI Part I. Fresh reports have since been received from some of the Committees and significant informations contained in them are summarized below:—

Madras.—The Madras Regional Records Survey Committee set up by the State Government, met twice during the year. Its primary aim was to make an attempt to acquire records of historical value in the custody of institutions like old Commercial firms, religious institutions, zamindars and families of other land-holders, and their preservation in a central place. In the pursuit of this object the Committee met with considerable success. The Trustees of the Tirumali etc., Devasthanams, Panpulli, furnished valuable information relating to two important collections in their possession, while the Rajah of Vizianagram sent a copy of an old book published in 1894 containing the Vizianagram Treaty of 15 November, 1758 and a contemporary illustration of the battle of Kondur, 7th December, 1758. The Raja of Rajahmundry who had a mass of records of the 18th and early 19th centuries, was also addressed by the Committee and the Committee adopted a plan to prepare a note on the nature and contents of the records. The Curator, Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras, was requested to publish manuscripts in his custody entitled “Kaliyuga Mannar Charitram” as it was of historical importance. The Curator also presented to the Committee transcript copies of 5 copper plate records belonging to Sri Vedanarayana Perumal Kovil Devasthanam of Veradarajapuram, Trichinapoly District, and arrangements were being made by the Committee for editing and publication of the transcripts. The Superintendent of Archaeology, Southern Circle, Madras, gave certain original papers belonging to the family of Cothoor Ranganayakulu Chetty relating to the transactions carried out by his ancestors with the English Free Merchants and with the Supreme Court from 1801 to 1860 and attempts were being made by the Convener of the Committee to get them translated and published. Among other important acquisitions made by the Committee were, a transcript of short Tamil account describing the donations and endowments made to the Minakshi Sundareshwar Temple, and a bound volume of Madras Regulations in Tamil of 1803 and following years, both of which were deposited in the Madras Record Office.

West Bengal.—The activities in West Bengal have been reviewed in a small but excellent pamphlet published by the Committee entitled, *Report of the Regional Records Survey Committee for West Bengal* (1949-50), pp. 1—67. It revealed that the Committee made a survey of the old collectorate records in eight districts, viz., 24-Parganas, Nadia, Birbhum, Midnapur, Burdwan, Bankura, Malda and Hugli. The total number of bound volumes of old English correspondence alone in these eight districts numbered about 3,000 and a sample survey made by the members of the Committee of the contents of these volumes revealed that they contained valuable new materials for the social, economic and administrative history of Bengal in the 18th and 19th centuries. These volumes were found in fairly good state of preservation, and the Committee would be prepared to undertake examination, appraisal, preparation of descriptive lists of these records and editing some of the more important documents for purposes of publication provided these volumes were made more easily accessible and were kept either in the Writers' Building, National Library, Asiatic Society of Bengal or in the library of the Calcutta University. Independent and interesting reports on the survey of records in all the eight districts have been included in the pamphlet, which contained detailed accounts of the records examined. In addition to this, the Committee also surveyed records in the private custody at Malda.

Uttar Pradesh.—The Uttar Pradesh Survey Committee with its five branches at Allahabad, Agra, Aligarh, Banaras, and Lucknow had done very valuable survey work during the year. To the Convener of the Lucknow Branch, Dr. N.L. Chatterjee, goes the credit of acquiring by purchase of the remaining Persian manuscripts from the gentleman at Sandila, of which a reference was made in the last year's report at a cost of Rs. 600. These papers throw a flood of light on the social and administrative conditions specially on the judicial system of Oudh in the 17th and 18th centuries. Dr. Chatterjee also completed the inspection of District records and had started the investigation of other Government records. Dr. B. P. Saxena, the new Convener of the U.P. Regional Records Survey Committee with Prof. Shukla, Secretary of the Committee, paid a visit to Machhli Shahar (District Jaunpur) on behalf of the Allahabad Branch, to examine the Persian and Arabic manuscripts in the possession of some Muslim families. Some of the Persian manuscripts of historical and literary value were purchased by the Allahabad Branch and negotiations were being carried on for the purchase of more manuscripts and *firman*s, which the Committee hoped it would be able to purchase out of the next year's financial grant from the Government of India. The Banaras Branch, which had started work rather late, strengthened its position by being able to enlist the cooperation of the Maharaja of Banaras, the Commissioner of Banaras and Gorakh-

pur Division, the Chairman of the Municipal Board and other distinguished officials and non-officials and it was hoped that the Committee would be able to do valuable work in the coming year. Prof. J. C. Taluqdar, Convener of the Agra Branch, prepared a list of Persian *Jarmans* and manuscripts of the Mughal period in the private possessions. He also brought to light certain valuable manuscripts belonging to the Dargah of Fatehpur Sikri, which were in the possession of a local Muslim School. The Committee proposed to purchase all these manuscripts etc. out of the next year's financial grant. There was little response from the Aligarh Branch, but the Committee hoped that it would do more useful work in the next year.

Bihar.—The Committee for Bihar had discovered and preserved copies of a large number of *farmans* and *Sanads* in Persian relating to the centuries of Mughal rule in India, which supplied significant administrative details with names of Imperial as well as local officials and their duties. A brief account of 50 of these have been included in the pamphlet, *Report Regarding the work of the Regional Records Survey Committee in Bihar, 1949-50*; pp. 1—26, which the Committee has published as usual. Of the other Persian manuscripts, which came to the notice of the Committee two deserved special mention. One of them entitled 'Zu-i-Hind', was a gazetteer of the district of U.P. and Delhi, written partly in Persian and partly in Urdu and covered more than 800 pages. The manuscript contained important historical and biographical information and also descriptions of important places and buildings and bear witness that it was prepared under Government orders. The other manuscript was *Manaqib-i-Mohammadi*, which described the life and travels of a saint who came from Baghdad to Amjhar, a village in the district of Gaya, in the 15th century. The author, who was a disciple and constant companion of the saint, mentioned the route from Baghdad to India, the time spent in the journey and besides describing Gaya and some other adjoining places, referred to Dariya Khan Lohani, the Afghan ruler of Bihar. Prof. Surajdeo Narain and Dr. H. R. Ghosal, who were examining the records of the Muzaffarpur Collectorate came across some important collections, some of which described the measures adopted by the Company's Government to obviate the evil effects of a famine apprehended during 1783-84 in Bihar in the dominions of the Nawab Wazir of Oudh. Some of the circulars, advertisements, notifications, etc., issued by the Company's Government in their behalf have been quoted in the printed annual report of the Committee.

Madhya Pradesh.—The Regional Records Survey Committee for Madhya Pradesh confined its activities to the Hindi part of the State adjoining Nagpur. A systematic survey and examination of revenue

records in the custody of various Deputy Commissioners' Offices at Raigarh, Bilaspur, Katni, Sagar, Jabbalpur, Yeotmal, Chanda, etc. was carried on by the members of the Committee who also brought to light some valuable manuscripts in private possessions in those places. In the Raigarh Division at Divisional Commissioner's Court Mr. L. P. Pandeya and Dr. Y. K. Deshpande came across four important documents: the first was a genealogical tree of the Raigarh ruling family, prepared by Raja Ghanshyam Singh, grandfather of the present ruler; the second was a sort of a gazetteer of the Raigarh State prepared by the same person; the third was 'Band Savalat Sarkari vo javab', being the official questions and answers relating to the Raigarh State in 1889 A.D.; and the fourth was a *parwana* sent by the East India Company to Raja Juikar Singh, great-grand father of the present ruler in the year 1806, which indicated that the Raigarh Chief was not subordinate to the Marathas, even after the territories of Sambalpur were given to them.

Among the important manuscripts in the possession of private persons at Raigarh, which came to the notice of Mr. Pandeya, mention might be made of the following:—(i) 'Jaya Chandrika'—a copy in verse compiled by Prahlad Kavi in Sambat 1838 (1782 A.D.). The work gave the genealogical tree of the Chauhan Kings of Patna and Sambalpur and also threw light on the events connected with the Chattisgarh States and the Bhonslas of Nagpur; (ii) 'Ratanpuraka Itihasa', partly in verse and mostly in prose in Hindi, originally composed by Gopal Kavi and subsequently amplified by Revaram Thakur in Vikram Sambat 1873 (1817 A.D.). The work dealt with the history of the Kings of Ratanpur and Raipur from the Pauranik period up to the end of their rule; (iii) a grant by Mudhoji *alias* Appasahib to a Brahmin in 1815; (iv) an application by a grantee to Bhonsla Raja in 1813; (v) an order by Vinkoji Bhonsla to a Subahdar of Chattisgarh in 1813; (vi) a private letter by Appasahib Bhonsla to a Brahmin, Jagadeesh Bava about certain religious rites to be performed for the recovery of his mother from illness in 1815. The last four documents were in Marathi written in Modi character. In the Bilaspur Division, Dr. Deshpande inspected the *mafi* records in the district record room, which were reported to be of historical value. He also inspected the records in the possession of two Marathi families at Bilaspur who had among their collections grants from Raghoji Bhonsla relating to the grant of villages. The Survey work at Sagar resulted into important discoveries. Dr. H. L. Gupta and Mr. V. V. Subahdar, two members of the Committee, inspected the revenue records at Deputy Commissioner's Office and in the *mafi* and *inam* cases they found *sanads* and grants as well as statements made by the claimants detailing the history of their families. Among other records they found correspondence passed between the descendants of Govind Pant Bundela and the East India Company, which

throw light on the Maratha administration of that time. The private collections of Mr. V. V. Subehdar the grandson of Vinayakrao Subehdar, who was in charge of the administration in 1818 when Bajirao II ceded the whole Maratha territory to the East India Company, were examined by the Committee. The collections, which were carefully preserved by Mr. Subehdar, contained rich historical materials consisting of historical documents, paintings of historical personages and buildings miniatures etc. Dr. Gupta also inspected the personal collection of Mr. Ringe who had a large collection of letters from the Governor General to the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners relating to the history of introduction of education at the Sagar region during the beginning of the British rule in India. At Yeotmal the inspection of records in the District Commissioner's record room was personally carried out by Dr. Y. K. Deshpande Convener of the Committee. Among the records were found several *sanads*, *farmans* and orders of the Subehdars etc. bestowing grants of lands. Genealogical trees and other statements of the claimants, which were also found among the records, revealed information on the social, religious, economic and political history of that part of administration in the early 19th century. At Chanda, Mr. S. K. Sadafale examined the records in the District Commissioner's record room and also inspected the *inam* cases including succession cases of the Ahiri Zamindari. Dr. Deshpande also got copies of some of the *sanads* and grants issued by the Gond Rajas, some 200 years back, which were traced in the possession of the descendants of the grantees at Chanda. The Survey work at Nagpur proper, which was the most important centre, was carried on by Dr. Deshpande with his other colleagues. Mr. D. G. Landge inspected the records in the Nagpur Secretariat and noted the historical information available about the families who were politically connected with the Bhonsla rule. Among the private records, Dr. Deshpande inspected the personal collection of Mr. Sadasheorao Dandige. Among his papers were found (i) a copy of the application on one of his ancestors, who had a chequered career in the services of Tipu Sultan, Wellesly and Elphinstone. It reveals a detailed history of his career and also copies of the correspondence between the Resident at Nagpur and Secretary to the Governor General concerning his pension case; (ii) an itinerary of tour of the Resident to Allahabad to meet the Governor General. Dr. Deshpande and Mr. Landge also visited the residencies of Gond Raja and junior Bhonsla family. The representative of the latter family had a roll which contained details of the thread ceremony of the eldest son of Raja Janojirao, the adopted son of Raghuji III, in his own handwriting. The records of the former were in the possession of Court of Wards, but Dr. Deshpande came across a copy of the genealogical tree from one of the old servants of the Raja. The paper contained important details about the rulers of

Gond and identified the tombs of some of them who were buried in the royal cemetery. An attempt was made to inspect the records in the possession of the Senior Bhonslas and an examination of part of the collection revealed that they mainly belonged to the period after the end of the Bhonsla rule and contained information connected with the management of the Bhonsla estate. The Committee proposed to make a complete survey of these records in the next year. The Convener and Mr. Landge also surveyed records in the places adjoining Nagpur and came across a collection of Sanskrit verses which described the marriage of Janoji Bhonsla in detail. Mr. S. C. Chatte inspected the collection of Mr. Bhayyaji Joshi, who had in his possession some important documents, detailed description of 8 of which (ranging from 1612—1710) were given in the annual report. Through the efforts of Mr. Chatte another set of old historical documents from a person at Mehkar in Berar, was brought to light. These documents belonged to the period of Nizamshahi Kings of Ahmednagar. Two of them which were in Modi characters were originals and bear seals while the third which was bilingual, in Persian and Marathi, was an authentic copy with Qazi's seal. The Committee proposed to take photocopies of all these documents. Mr. P. D. Shukla found in the possession of a descendant of Beniram Pandit at Banaras a collection of letters passed between him and Warren Hastings. Beniram Pandit was in correspondence with Warren Hastings even after he had left for England; A portrait of Beniram Pandit drawn in England has also been found. During the year under review Mr. D. B. Mahajan completed the editing of the Bakhar of the Jadhawas of Sindkhed. He also came across some more documents connected with the Jadhawas.

Orissa.—The Convener of the Orissa Committee came across some valuable palm-leaf manuscripts which he purchased on behalf of the Committee. These dealt with various aspects of history, politics, literature, religion, astronomy etc. All these manuscripts were sent to the National Archives of India for custody. As these manuscripts were not accompanied with any descriptive list, arrangements were made by the National Archives of India to get a list prepared on them by an Indian Administrative Service probationer, who had offered his free services for the same.

Bombay.—The Government of Bombay had set up in December, 1949 a Board of Historical Records and Ancient Monuments for the whole State, the constitution and composition of which would be found in Appendix D, Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings Vol. XXVI, Part I. The Board has four Regional Committees under it for the purpose of survey work. The State Government

had assured the Indian Historical Records Commission that the Board would co-operate with the Commission in its general survey programme.

Delhi.—The work of transcribing the manuscripts which had kindly been lent by Shamsul Ulema Khwaja Hasan Nizami to the Regional Survey Committee was completed and the transcripts were sent for custody to the Delhi University Library. The manuscripts themselves have been deposited with the National Archives of India for temporary custody. The Committee under the guidance of its Convener, Dr. S. N. Sen, endeavoured to trace records and manuscripts in the possession of private families in the province but lack of active co-operation from local residents prevented the Committee from achieving any satisfactory results. The Committee however contacted several private owners of manuscripts and was negotiating with them with a view to acquiring them for the National Archives of India. During the year under review the Committee purchased the following manuscripts: (i) Nigar Nama; (ii) Letters in Persian from Sir Thomas Metcalfe to Emperor Bahadur Shah; and (iii) copy of the Nirmal-grantha in Persian script.

APPENDIX H

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE VINDHYA HISTORICAL RECORDS
COMMISSION 1948-1949

I have the honour to report that circular letters were addressed as usual to important families in the Rewa State part of Baghelkhand and to the princes of the integrating states of the Vindhya Pradesh Union requesting them to furnish information regarding their family records. The family records of the Raja Bahadur of Sohawal were inspected as also those of the Thakur of Rampur Baghelan and copies of important papers acquired.

Contact prints of the Nishan of Prince Muhammad Akbar, heir apparent of Emperor Shah Alam dated 1167 fasli bestowing village Akari in Sarkar Kora, Subah Ilahabad to Sarab Sukh, ancestor of Pt. Raghunandan Prasad, Rajvaidya of Uprahti, Rewa (*vide* Administration Report 1947-48) was prepared with a view to publish it for the information of scholars.

The Secretary inspected the rotograph of the Tarikhi-i-Muhammadi at the Allahabad University Library. The original manuscript in Persian is preserved at the British Museum, London and is the only known copy. The work is of great cultural value for the history of the Vindhya Pradesh as it records the fifty years' history of Muhammadabad Kalpi in Northern Bundelkhand, constituting the Jhansi division of the United Provinces, ruled by a local dynasty established during the period of Tughluq's decline. The author makes prominent mention of the chief of Gahora, Biramdeo Baghela, the illustrious ancestor of His Highness the Bandhavesh Maharaja of Rewa. The prince has been mentioned at several places, one of the main expeditions of Nasiruddin Mahmud Shah, the founder of Kalpi house (1390—1411 A.D.), being directed against him. The recorded history of the Baghelas was dated so far from the last years (end of 15th century) of Bhaidadeva, contemporary of Bahlul Lodi and Sikandar. The contemporaneity of Biram with the later Tughluqs, as revealed from the Tarikh-i-Muhammadi, is a fact of supreme choronological importance for it pushes back the political history of the Baghelas (as also of the Bundelas) by one hundred years. Besides Biram, the chiefs of Simauni and Sihunda (Banda district), Erachh (Jhansi district) and Kundal (Orchha State) find frequent mention besides Hamirpur, Mahoba, Rath, Kalinjar, Jaitpur etc. The Tarikh-i-Muhammadi deserves to be published constituting as it does half a century's authentic history of the Vindhya Pradesh written by a contemporary. The last year mentioned by the author, Muhammad Bihamid Khani, is 1437 A.D.

The Secretary contributed a couple of papers to research journals on the history of Vindhya Pradesh.

Hindi and English translations of Rupani Sharma's Vansavali of Maharaja Bhavasimha of Rewa, the Vaghela Vansham, were revised and final copy was prepared for the press.

Autograph copy of the Gulab Prakash in Hindi verse by Kavi Shital Prasad was acquired for the library through Rajkavi Ambikesh and a transcript of the Agnihotra kula Vansavali in Sanskrit verse were secured through the courtesy of Guru Ram Piyare Agnihotri. A few books purchased are catalogues of manuscripts and memorial volumes and a number of rare books. The Regional Librarian was pleased to send from Nowgong 18 volumes of old administrative reports of some of the integrating states of Bundelkhand to which thanks are due to him.

Members were pleased to change the name of the Commission Baghelkhand to Vindhya Historical Records Commission (*vide* Resolution No. 306, dated 11th December 1948). Report of the Constitution Committee appointed on 1st June, 1947 was submitted for government's approval with suggestions for the modification of the constitution of the Baghelkhand (now Vindhya) Historical Records Commission to suit the new set up of the Vindhya Union. As the approval is still awaited no meeting of the Commission could be held during the year under review.

Library Research Rules from provincial governments and Indian Library Rules are obtained for guidance in the framing of similar rules for access to historical records preserved in the government libraries in Vindhya Pradesh.

(Sd.) A. H. NIZAMI,
Secretary,

Vindhya Historical Records Commission, Rewa, V.P.

APPENDIX I

REPORT OF RESEARCH WORK DONE BY THE MEMBERS 1949-50

1. V. R. R. Dikshitar, Madras.

- (a) Published a translation of the Tirukkural;
- (b) Prepared a book on Gupta Polity;
- (c) Undertaken to write a history of South India.

2. A. H. Nizami, Rewa.

(a) Wrote the following papers:—

(i) Nine Gems of the Court of Maharaja Bhavasinha of Rewa
[Gode Commemoration Volume of the New Indian
Antiquary, Bombay].

(ii) The Prem Chingari of Hafiz Najaf Ali Shah of Salon [15th
All-India Oriental Conference, Bombay, to be published
in the J.B.B.R.A.S.]

(b) Examined the Family Records of Lal Jogindra Bahadur
Singh Ji, Raja Bahadur of Sohawal, Vindhya Pradesh.

(c) Pursued the study of the history of Vindhya Pradesh in the
Pre-Mughal Period.

3. K. A. Sajan Lal, Secunderabad.

(a) Wrote the following papers:—

(1) Professor Ramchandrar as an Urdu Journalist (Islamic
Culture, XXIII, Nos. 1 and 2, January and April, 1949).

(2) The Karnamah (IHRC Procs Vol. XXVI, 1949).

(3) The Will of Claude Martin (Hyderabad Academy).

(4) Relations between Nazim Ali Khan and Peshwa Madhav
Rao I, 1762-63 (Deccan History Journal).

(b) Prepared the work entitled "Studies in the Deccan History"
(ready for press).

(c) Engaged in the following work:—

The History of the Urdu Press and its contribution to culture
[two chapters completed, many volumes and issues of
Urdu newspapers for 1835 to 1885 collected].

(d) Read a paper on "The History of the Indian Press" under the
auspices of the History Association of Osmania University.

4. P. M. Joshi, Bombay.

(a) Wrote the following paper:

Asad Beg's Mission to Bijapur (1603-04) [Potdar Commemoration Volume].

(b) Engaged in editing Elphinstone's Report on territories conquered from the Peshwa [for Bombay Record Series].

(c) Engaged in preparing the following chapters for the history volume of the Bombay District Gazetteer:—

(1) The Bahmani Empire, 1347 A.D. to 1849 A.D.

(2) The Nizamshahi Kingdom of Ahmednagar, 1489—1686 A.D.

(3) The Adilshahi Kingdom of Bijapur, 1489—1686 A.D.

(4) The Faruqi Dynasty of Khandesh, 1365—1601 A.D.

(5) Society and Culture in Medieval Deccan.

(6) The Portuguese in Western India, 1498—1656 A.D.

(7) Early British Settlements on the West Coast.

5. K. K. Datta, Patna.

(a) Published the following work:

Dawn of Renascent India [Based on a course of lectures delivered under the auspices of the Nagpur University as the Mahadeo Hari Wadotkar Lecturer for 1949].

(b) Wrote the following papers:—

(1) Some Parwana for the Dutch (IHRC Vol. XXVI);

(2) Calcutta Oudh Correspondance relating to Jahandar Shah (1949—session of the IHC);

(3) The Marathas in Orissa (1949—session of the IHC, Local Section);

(4) Oudh Bihar Relations in the 18th Century;

(5) Provision for Shah Alam II's Family at Delhi in 1804 (Published, Bengal: Past and Present);

(6) Currency and Banking in Bihar during the Early Days of British Rule (contributed for Bengal: Past and Present);

(7) Some Newly Discovered Firmans and Sanads (contributed for the Bulletin of the Nagpur University Historical Research Institute).

6. G. H. Khare, Poona.

(a) Wrote, read and published the following works and articles:—

(1) Explorations at Karad;

(2) Sources of the Medieval History of Dekkan, Vol. III (Bilingual);

- (3) Persian Sources of Indian History, Vol. IV (Marathi);
- (4) Shanivara Palace, Poona (Marathi);
- (5) Exploration in Maharashtra (Svarajya: Marathi);
- (6) Jnaneshvaripaddhati and Govinda Barve (Jnaneshvara: Marathi);
- (7) Shri Vitthala and Pandharapur (Svarajya: Marathi);
- (8) Some Persian Records from a Sardar Natu Family of Poona (IHRC, Vol. XXVI);
- (9) Some Information about the Shanivara Palace, Poona (Sahyadri: Marathi);
- (10) Some Mughal-Maratha Pacts between 1707—1759 A.D. (PAIOC, Bombay: Unpublished);
- (11) Asoge Plates of Kadamba Jayakesin II of Goa Saka 1055 (Epigraphia Indica, Vol. XXVI); and
- (12) Lohner Plates of Chalukya Pulukesin II of Saka 552 (Epigraphia Indica, Vol. XXVII).

(b) Visited Satara, Akkalkot, Ropale, Varakuti (Solapur), Parande (Hyderabad), Portuguese India, Bhuvaneshvara, Cuttack, Konaraka, Puri and other places in search of old records and studied the antiquarian remains and collected some very important material useful for Indian History.

(c) Engaged in the preparation of a detailed chronology of Maratha History and the printing of the Companion to research students.

7. Bisheshwar Prasad, Simla.

(a) Engaged in the following research work:—

- (1) History of Indian Armed Forces in World War II.
- (2) Defence Policy and Planning.
- (3) History of India's External Relations, 1860—1885, [based on records in the National Archives].

8. R. R. Sethi, New Delhi.

Wrote the following work:

The Lahore Darbar [In the light of the Correspondence of Sir C. M. Wade. Edited by Dr. G. L. Chopra, Keeper of the Records of the Government of Panjab (I). In Press].

9. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar, Trichinopoly.

(a) Wrote the following papers:

- (1) The Sakta Cult in the South;
- (2) The Skandu Cult in the South;

- (3) Vaikhanasas [Nos. 1—3 contributed to the Heritage of India—revised edition—to be published by the Sri Rama-Krishna Institute of Culture, Calcutta];
- (4) Avur—a Missionary Centre—Its Vicissitudes [contributed to the Prof. C. S. Srinivasachari Sixty-first Commemoration Volume. It is based on the letters of the Madura Mission, some original records of Pudukkottai and Church records];
- (5) A Maratha Heaven in the Administrative and Political History of Pudukkottai (contributed to the Mm. Prof. D. V. Potdar, Sixty-first Birthday Commemoration Volume).

(b) Completed the chapter on the Cultural History of South India—16th and 17th Centuries for the Indian History Congress, (History Volumes.)

10. A. C. Banerjee, Calcutta.

Engaged in work on British Relations with the Rajput States from 1790 to 1818. One book on the same subject was already in the Press.

11. Bool Chand, Delhi.

(a) Wrote the following papers:

- (1) Discretionary Powers of Government (Revue Internationale des Sciences Administratives, Bruxelles).
- (2) International Civil Service (Foreign Review, Delhi);
- (3) Unesco and India (March of India, Delhi);
- (4) Group Prejudices, their Remedy (contributed for the Symposium Volume on Group Prejudices to be published from Bombay);
- (5) Lord Mahavira, His Life and Teachings (published by the Jain Cultural Research Society, Banaras).

(b) Engaged in writing a book on the Administrative History of India for the I.A.S. Training School.

12. P. C. Gupta, Calcutta.

(a) Completed one volume of the History of Indian Armed Forces in World War II [to be published by the Government of India].

(b) At present engaged in editing Volume XIII of the Fort-William India House Correspondence.

13. B. A. Saletore, Ahmedabad.

(a) Engaged in the preparation of the following books:—

- (1) Fort William-India House Correspondance, Vol. IX (1782-1785);

(2) The Antiquity of Konkani Language.

(b) Wrote the following papers:—

- (1) The Beginnings of Bombay (contributed to the Bombay University Journal);
- (2) Loyalty and Life (Liberator, Madras, 1950);
- (3) The Beryl through the Ages (Sunday News, 1950); and
- (4) Fundamental Rights (Indian Listener, 1949).

14. K. C. Panigrahi, Bhubaneswar.

(a) Wrote the following articles:—

- (1) The British Conquest of Orissa (Journal of the Kalinga Historical Research Society);
- (2) The Temple Town of Bhubaneswar and its Environs (Orissa Review, Orissa Monuments Special);
- (3) The Temple of the Sun at Konarka (Orissa Review, Monuments Special);
- (4) Decorative Female Figures of the Orissan Temples (Eastern Times);
- (5) Date of Parasuramaswara Temple (Journal of the RASB);
- (6) Ancient Geography of Bhubaneswar (Amrita Bazar Patrika);
- (7) Problem of Archaeology in Free India (Amrita Bazar Patrika and some other Journals);
- (8) Discovery of Asokan Pillar at Bhubaneswar (Amrita Bazar Patrika and some other newspapers);
- (9) Identification of Katatavi and Viraguna of Ramcharita (Cuttack session of the Indian History Congress);
- (10) New Role of the Indian Languages (Progress);
- (11) New light on the Early History of Bhubanesvara (contributed to the Journal of the RASB);
- (12) Published five more articles on History and Archaeology in Oriya.

(b) Prepared a book on Chronology of the Temples and Sculptures at Bhubanesvara completed in ten chapters.

15. D. C. Ganguly, Calcutta.

Engaged in the preparation of a book which will contain the copies of all the historical records in the Victoria Memorial Hall in the form of letters, despatches, farmans, treaties, etc. for publication with necessary introduction.

16. L. P. Pandeya, Bilaspur.

Has discovered in private possession of some person 12 important letters written by Mudhoji Bhonsle of Nagpur to the learned *Shastries* and officials residing at Ratanpur, the old Capital of Chhatisgarh Subha. These letters were written in 1815 A.D. in Modi script and bear the seal of Mudhoji.

Examined the following manuscripts:—

- (i) One patta dated Vikram Samvat 1893 (1836, A.D.) found at Sersiwa Village (District Ranpur) issued by Chauhan Maharaja Sri Narayan Singh Deo in Devnagri script and Hindi language.
- (ii) Two manuscripts in Hindi and Sanskrit script regarding Hindi religious and philosophical poetry.
- (iii) Four Chinese copper coins unearthed at Balpur on the Mahanadi in Bilaspur District. These have been sent to Dr. V. S. Agrawalla for examination.

17. T. S. Shejwalkar, Poona.

(a) Studied two bundles of Family Papers—one from the bundle Kher family of Bavdhan in the Satara district and the other from the Hadap family who were official worshippers of the Goddess Bhavani at Pratapgad. The first was useful in correcting the genealogy of the Saugor and the humble activities of the lesser members of the junior branches. The Pratapgad papers show the relations of worshippers with the two branches of the Chhatrapati family and other Maratha Sardars who were devotees of the Goddess.

(b) Studied records of Ratnagiri and Kolaba Districts for the basis of the population statistics with reference to the material available in the Jamav Section of the Peshwa Daftar.

(c) Wrote the following papers:—

- (1) Materials for Population Estimates in the Peshwa Daftar (IHRC Procs, Vol. XXVI).
- (2) A Note criticising the Paper on Ayya Shastri by Professor C. S. Srinivasachari [Read as a Supplement to the paper above during discussion at IHRC Session, Cuttack, 1949 (not printed)];
- (3) Valluputtam—its location (IHC, Cuttack, 1949);
- (4) Maharashtra on the eve of Muslim Conquest (All India Oriental Conference, Bombay, 1949);
- (5) Why Karnataka Passed out of Maratha hands (C. S. Srinivasachari Commemoration Volume);
- (6) Early Life of Naro Vishnu Apte (Mm. D. V. Potdar Commemoration Volume).

(d) Visited Shishupalgadh in Orissa and Purandhar and Jadhav-wadi in the Poona District with a view to studying the evolution of Forts and their military architecture.

18. G. L. Chopra, Simla.

Edited the following:—

(a) Press List of Old Records in the Punjab Civil Secretariat. from 1856 to 1880, Ambala Division Vols. I and II.

(b) The Correspondence of Wade Relating to Lahore Darbar by Dr. R. R. Sethi;

(c) An Historical Interpretation of Clerk's Correspondence by Dr. Indra Krishan; and

(d) The Punjab under Lawrences (1846—1858) by Dr. N. M. Khilnani.

19. A. L. Srivastava, Agra.

(a) Wrote the following book:

Sher Shah and his Successors (1950).

(b) Inspected Records in the Collectorate at Agra and prepared a list of the documents therein.

(c) Engaged in guiding six Ph.D. workers of the Agra, Punjab and Rajasthan Universities.

20. S. N. Dhar, Indore.

Wrote a book entitled "Europe between the Two World Wars, 1918—1939", based on original material.

21. S. R. Kohli, Sangrur.

(a) Prepared an annotated edition of *Fateh Nama Guru Khalsa Ji Ka*, being a series of three ballads in mixed old Hindi and Punjabi languages written Gurmukhi script. The writer of the ballads is one Ganes Dass who appears to be some way connected with the Court of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and was probably an eye-witness of the events. These ballads relate to three decisive victories scored by the Sikhs over the Pathans. A paper on the subject has been contributed to the Nagpur Session of the Commission. [To be published by the Punjabi Department of the Government of Patiala and E.P. States Union.]

(b) Engaged in preparing an annotated edition of the *Parwana-Jat* or official orders issued by the Court of Maharaja Ranjit Singh to Sardar Tej Singh, Officer Commanding the Air Troops (troops organised on European model) of the Maharaja. These are 461 in number and extend over the period from the 14th November 1833 to 21st December 1834 and cover a wide range of the subject. When

read together, these official documents present a faithful picture of how the day to day administration at the Court of Lahore was conducted.

22. S. N. Das Gupta, Lucknow.

(a) Wrote the following articles:—

- (1) The Relation of the Paramaras of Malwa with Neighbouring States and the South during the Tenth and Eleventh Centuries (The Journal of the U.P. Historical Society, January, 1932);
- (2) An attempt at a Geneaology of the Paramaras of Malwa (Ibid, January 1933);
- (3) Culture and Civilisation of Malwa under the Paramaras (Ibid, July 1935);
- (4) Lord Minto's Expedition to Java, 1811 (Ibid, December, 1939);
- (5) The Revolt of Tilok Chand of Burdwan 1760;
- (6) The English East India Company's Quest for Settlements in the Eastern Archipelago in the middle eighteenth century and the Foundation of Penang (IHC, December 1939);
- (7) Crime and Punishment in Bengal in middle eighteenth Century (based on Long's Selections. Modern History Journal, Lucknow, December, 1939);
- (8) The Moncton Embassy to Quedah 1772 (The Journal of U.P. Historical Society, July 1940);
- (9) The Acquisition of Banca (January 1941);
- (10) Proceedings Relative to a Settlement on the Andamans (Jaipur Session of the IHRC, 1947);
- (11) A memoir on Penang;
- (12) The Expedition to Manilla 1797;
- (13) The Revolt of the 15th Midnapore Battalion 1795 (IHC, Delhi, 1948);
- (14) The Treaty with Banjarmassin, 1812 (IHRC, Cuttack Session, 1949);
- (15) Raffles and Japan (IHC, Cuttack, 1949).

(b) Published the following books:—

- (1) The British in the Malay Indies,
- (2) British Beginnings in Malay Indies, 1772—1824.

APPENDIX J

INSPECTION REPORTS OF THE DIRECTOR OF ARCHIVES, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ON THE CENTRAL AND/OR STATE GOVERNMENT RECORDS IN THE CUSTODY OF WEST BENGAL, BOMBAY, ASSAM, AND BHOPAL GOVERNMENTS AND IN THE CUTTACK BOARD OF REVENUE, CUTTACK.

West Bengal Central Record Office, March 1948.

At the instance of the Indian Historical Records Commission the Government of India decided to keep themselves informed about the condition of storage and preservation of Central as well as H. E. the Crown representative's (now defunct) records in provincial custody. Accordingly the Director of Archives, Government of India was instructed to inspect and report on the above mentioned records located in different parts of India once every three years and the decision was duly communicated to the provincial authorities and the Residents concerned. In 1946-47 the Central records in Bihar and U.P. as well as the record rooms of the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer Marwara and Hon'ble the Resident, Central Indian States (at Indore) were inspected. It was intended that the Central Government records in the custody of the Governments of West Bengal and Assam should be inspected during the current financial year (1947-48). But this plan could not be fully implemented mainly for lack of necessary funds and lack of time due to urgent work in connection with the fact finding committee appointed at London regarding the disposal of the India Office Building and its contents.

I placed myself in communication with the two provincial governments but the answers of the Government of Assam did not arrive in time and my inspection tour had to be limited to West Bengal alone. I visited West Bengal Secretariat at Calcutta on the 15th March and found the former Crown records in the same corridor as in 1943. As I pointed out in my report No. F.15/43-C of the 30th April 1943, this corridor was most unsuitable for storing records but no action has been taken by the provincial government during the last five years to remove the defects pointed out by me. I was told by the Keeper of Records, Government of Bengal that all mending work had been suspended for lack of repairing materials in general and suitable adhesives in particular. The dusting and cleaning arrangements were also far from satisfactory.

On the 17th March I visited the provincial records office at Berhampore. Conditions there continue to be the same as in 1943 and although no perceptible signs of deterioration could be detected, old bundles and bound volumes that required mending must have suffered further since my last inspection owing to the suspension of

repairing work. In this connection I have to draw the attention of the Government of India to a very serious situation. After the partition of the province the Governments of West Bengal and East Pakistan agreed to partition the former provincial government's records on 50/50 basis. I am not called upon to comment on the wisdom of this decision but all records which legally form the property of the Government of India should have been excluded from the operation of this agreement. While all pre-1835 documents have been kept apart the Danish records were allotted to the share of East Pakistan and are now lying heaped on the ground floor of the building awaiting transfer to Dacca. All papers relating to defunct states belong to the Government of India and the Government of West Bengal are not competent to dispose of the Danish and Dutch records which fall under that category without the express consent of the Central Government. So far as I know the provincial government have not sought and the Central Government have not given the necessary permission. I therefore informally requested the Deputy Secretary, Home Department, Government of West Bengal not to transfer the Danish Records to Dacca until the concurrence of the Government of India is obtained. I am of opinion that Government of West Bengal should be immediately addressed on the subject and expressly forbidden to part with the Danish Records which are not theirs to give away.

The Government of West Bengal should also be requested to remove the former Crown records to a suitable room and to provide for their dusting and mending. As there are only a few bundles of these records to attend to this should not offer any serious difficulty.

The Danish records should be at once restored to their former shelves and steps should be taken to provide for necessary repair. So long as the central and former crown records remain in provincial custody obviously for the convenience of the provinces concerned it is not practicable to make suitable arrangements for their preservation from the centre which may lead to unnecessary duplication of labour and expense.

Inspection Note, 1949.

Resolution I of the 25th session of the Indian Historical Records Commission required the Director of Archives, Government of India, to report on the state of the Dutch and Danish records now in the custody of the Governments of West Bengal and Madras, and that of the Tanjore Raj records at present located in the Tanjore Palace buildings in Tanjore. I could make time only to inspect the Dutch and Danish records in West Bengal which I did on the 18th November 1949. I also took this opportunity to have a look at the other Central Government records in the custody of the Government of West Bengal.

I

1. "Dutch and Danish Records"

The so-called Dutch and Danish records, which also include some records in English and Bengali, are those which were sent over to Calcutta from the Judge's Court at Chinsurah. These consist, in the main, 15 bundles of Dutch pattas and 77 volumes of Danish records. A list of these records is given at the end—'A'.

The 15 bundles of Dutch pattas are located at present in a long central hall on the first floor of the Collectorate building in Berhampore, West Bengal. The room is well-lighted and fairly well-ventilated. The racks seem reasonably clean and naphthalene bricks are placed there at intervals to keep away insects. One undesirable feature that I noticed was that along the two sides of the hall are the record rooms of the Collectorate separated from the central hall by grilled windows. The Collectorate record rooms were dusty beyond measures and much of the dust there found its way through the windows into the central hall. The windows could not be kept closed for that would interfere with ventilation and lighting in the hall. Thus, unless the Collectorate record rooms are also kept spotlessly clean, the records kept in the central hall, too, would suffer from dust.

The bundles of Dutch pattas are bound between wooden boards as recommended, but they are stood upright on their ends instead of being laid flat. This has resulted in some damage to the edges of the papers which come in contact with the shelf and which bear the weight of the bundle. Obviously considerations of space have been responsible for this, and unless more space is found for the records nothing can be done. It would also be more desirable to

place the documents in smaller batches inside folders and then place the folders in carton boxes. Except for the above, the state of preservation generally of these records appears to be fairly satisfactory. There are some signs of affectation by borers, but how much of it is a legacy from the past and how much, if any, is a sign of fresh attack, I could not judge. In any event, it would be useful to fumigate the whole lot of records.

The 77 volumes of Danish records are located on two racks among shelves on the ground floor of the Faujdari building in Berhampore, where "Historical Records" of the Government of West Bengal are deposited. The muniment room in this building is fairly dry, but very ill-lighted and not too well-ventilated. Naphthalene bricks are also used here, but not regularly. At the foot of the uprights supporting the racks there are cups for putting in anti-termite mixture, and as a rule a mixture of phenyle and kerosene oil is put there. Dusting seems effective, but how regularly this is done could not be judged from my one-day inspection. If all the year round the place is kept as clean as I found it, it can be deemed satisfactory. The racks go up very high indeed, and in such cases, I fear, the topmost shelves which are far beyond one's reach while standing on the floor tend to get left out in the normal daily cleaning operations. Such height also makes bringing down the records from the top shelves and restoring them there risky operations both for the records and the operators.

These records are all bound volumes, but the bindings in many cases have worn out, some beyond repair. Rebinding the latter is the only course. Binding is done by the Government Press, Calcutta, and apparently it seemed good quality work. Pages which have become brittle or are torn have been repaired. Formerly the repair was done with chiffon, but that has now been abandoned, I was told, on the suggestion of Dr. Sen made in 1943. However, I do not find any such recommendation in Dr. Sen's report of 1943. At present damaged and weakened pages are repaired with Japanese tissue paper. Specimens of repair work which I saw were good though they could be better. The office maintains 16 repair men, all of them reported to be good, and some whom I met were undoubtedly expert draftsman. The Keeper (Mr. J. L. Majumdar) reported a shortage of repairing materials and of dextrine paste. Since then, the Deputy Secretary, Home Department, Government of West Bengal, asked the National Archives of India for the formula of dextrine paste which has been supplied to him.

2. Other Central Government Records in the custody of Government of West Bengal.

A. The other Central Government records which are in Berhampore (List appended—B1 and B2) are also in the Faujdari

and Collectorate building, and the same remarks as under para. 1. are applicable to them.

The groups of records in List B2, viz. "Vernacular Records" consist of Persian, Bengali, Mixed Persian and Bengali, and mixed English, Persian and Bengali records. It will be seen that these records although strictly the property of the Central Government, are records of various Collectorates in Bengal, and since the functions of the Collectorate were transferred to the Government of Bengal at the time Bengal came to have a separate existence apart from the Government of India, these records also may deem to have been transferred to the Government of Bengal and now regarded as part of the holdings of the Government of West Bengal.

B. There is a body of Central Government records in the custody of the Government of West Bengal located at the Writers' Buildings in Calcutta. These go by the name of "State Papers" and consist of "all records concerning both States and the Indian Dominion, which cannot be split up and which are in the custody of the Provincial Government" (Government of West Bengal). These records were inspected by Dr. Sen in March 1948 when he found them in the same location and same condition as in 1943, both of which he had pointed out in 1943 (Report No. F. 15/43-C, dated the 30th April 1943) as being most undesirable. The same conditions prevail even now. The rules relating to consulting these records were revised recently and the revised rules are appended ("C").

II

Records of the Government of West Bengal.

Mr. D. M. Gupta, Deputy Secretary to the Government of West Bengal, Home Department, also discussed with me some of the problems that his Government is facing about its own records. It seems the Government of West Bengal is keen on laying down a precise policy with regard to its records. It is a very healthy sign, and should certainly be pursued. Earlier a request had been made to the Director of Archives, Government of India, by Dr. D. M. Sen, Secretary to the Government of West Bengal, Department of Education, for suggestions on organizing a Central record office for West Bengal. Dr. D. M. Sen had been provided with a detailed scheme including a plan for an archival building. I do not know what came of those suggestions given by my predecessor at a time I was myself out of India. However, I should like to make the following suggestions without reference to the earlier suggestions made by this office.

For a properly set up and run record office, the following things are necessary:—

- (i) a building properly planned and equipped;
- (ii) precisely defined functions; and
- (iii) trained staff and equipment.

The first and foremost requirement is, in my opinion, the provision of a suitable depository. Neither the Secretariat Record Rooms in the Writers' Buildings, nor the present buildings used for keeping records at Berhampore are suitable. Sooner or later the archives of West Bengal will have to be brought over for good to Calcutta, in the interests of both administration and scholarship. It would therefore be desirable to undertake the construction of a building specially planned for the purpose. A suitable area should be acquired in some suburb of Calcutta within easy reach of the city and as far away as possible from the factory areas and the river. An archivist should cooperate with the architect in designing the building. A tentative design can be supplied by the National Archives of India, if required, which may be expanded or modified as desired.

The second requirement is precisely defined functions. The primary function of a Government Central record office is to work as a service agency to all the departments of the Government. It should house all the non-current records of enduring interest of all the branches of the Government, keep them in order and bestow upon them the care and expert supervision which it may not be practicable for individual departments to do. Then the record office should serve the depositing departments by either supplying information out of the records or by supplying individual documents and files as and when required to do so. For this the record office needs proper storage space and equipments, a good staff headed by an energetic and discreet person, a good repair department and possibly a photo-duplication department with proper equipments. A nucleus already exists in West Bengal at Berhampore and this could be developed. So much about the primary functions. A derived function of the record office is service to scholars and private individuals who may require information based on records for research and reference. A third function should be advisory—*viz.* advising Government departments on the methods of maintaining their current records, appraisal with a view to eliminating materials of ephemeral interest and determining the time of transfer to the Central record office. It would be best if a legislation is passed defining records, the functions and powers of the record office, the obligation on the part of departments to transfer their non-current

records of continuing interest and the procedure of transfer. The ideal position is to make the Central Record Office an independent agency directly under the head of the State. If that is not found possible, it should be maintained as an office attached to the Home Department which has an overall authority over all the departments of the Government in the matter of determining procedure. The head of the record office should be a responsible officer of good status, sufficient to have direct access to the Home Secretary.

As to staff, it can be left to the head of the record office. At present the young men whom I found working in the record office at Berhampore as well as the older hands seemed keen and knowledgeable. Trained archivists are rare in India, and young and intelligent people who are interested in the work will have to be gradually trained up while in service.

This is, very briefly, an outline which I shall be glad to elaborate if required, or help the Government of West Bengal in any other way possible.

“ A ”

I. List of Dutch and Danish records including some English and Bengali records sent by the Judge's Court at Chinsura.

Number of item as given in the list furnished by the High Court	General description of record and year to which it relates
3	Register containing description of Estates of deceased persons, etc. from 30th December 1839 to 27th January, 1846.
6	Register containing decision of cases, from 1839 to 1841.
26	Register, from 5th April, 1793.
43	Notarial Papers, Protocols of 1792, 1793, 1794 and 1798.
44	Notarial Papers, Protocols, Volume 2, 1822, Volume 4, 1823, Volume 5, 1824, with two documents of ceding certain Danish possession to the British Government, dated 1st June, 1825 (La B) and 14th June 1825, respectively (La F).
45	Notarial Papers, Protocols of 1775 to 1776.
46	Record of 1733, Protocol.
46 (a)	Record of 1734.

Number of item as given in the list furnished by the High Court	General description of record and year to which it relates
47	Record of 1710, 1720 and 1721.
48	Record of 1760.
49	Protocols, 1775 to 1779, Jacob Eibrachts Protocols, 1772 to 1778.
50	Notarial Papers, Protocols, 1772 to 1774.
51 (a)	Judicial Records and accounts and documents of 1772, 1773, 1775, 1801, 1826, 1778 to 1799, 1827, 1838, 1833, 1829, 1838, 1839, 1840 to 1842, 1844 and 1845 documents of 1782 (relating to Estates under the orphan Chamber).
52	Notarial Papers, Protocols of 1746 , 1748 and 1749.
53	Records and Extract and Register from 1818 to 1824 (Four parts).
54 (a)	Judicial deeds of transfer and mortgage of landed property from 1795.
54 (b)	Judicial deeds of transfer and other Judicial Records. from 1800 to 1813.
54 (c)	Judicial deeds of transfer from 1806 to 1827.
54 (d)	Judicial deeds of transfer from 1787, 1804 to 1817.
54 (e)	Judicial deeds of transfer and other Judicial Records. from 1808 to 1814.
54 (f)	Judicial deeds of transfer and other Judicial Records from 1781 to 1783.
54 (g)	Judicial deeds of mortgage, transfer of properties, etc. from 1775 to 1778.
54 (h)	Judicial deeds of mortgage, transfer of properties, etc., from 1797 to 1798.
55	Records (Protocols), etc., from 1761 to 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767 and 1768.
56	Notarial Papers, Protocols, 1770 and 1771.
57	Notarial Acts of John Muller 1801-1802-1804-1806- 1808-1810-1811-1812-1813-1814-1818-1820.
58	Notarial Papers, Protocols, 1756-1757-1758-1759.
59	Notarial Papers, Protocols, 1743.
60	Register for 1825.
61	Judicial Records, 1740 and 1741.
62	Notarial Papers, Protocols 1731, 1732, 1735, 1738.
63	Notarial Papers, Protocols, 1750, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1758 and 1759.

Number of item as given in the list furnished by the High Court	General description of record and year to which it relates
64 . . .	Notarial Papers, Protocols, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1755.
65 . . .	Bound Book. Protocols.
66 . . .	Marriage and Baptism Register, 1772—1783.
67 . . .	Baptism Register, 1771—1822.
68 . . .	Marriage Register, 1782—1810.
69 . . .	Repertori, 1822—1824.
70 . . .	Register, Protocols, 1821.
71 . . .	Register, Protocols, 1822.
72 . . .	Register, Protocols, 1822.
73 . . .	Register, Protocols, 1821.
74 . . .	Register, Protocols, 1776 etc.
75 . . .	Register, Protocols, 1785—1791.
76 . . .	Register, Protocols, 1785.
77 . . .	Register, Protocols, 1791.
78-79 . . .	Woarden Book, 1773.
80 . . .	Ordonnantie Book Inkomsten.
81 . . .	Register, 1794.
82 . . .	Ordonnatie Book, 1795.
83 . . .	Principal Journal Groot Book, 1793.
84 . . .	Kas Rekeningder Residente of Chinsurah, 1813.
85 . . .	Principal Journal in Groot Book, 1792-1793.
86 . . .	Reckoning Register, 1794.
87 . . .	Reckoning Register, 1793.
91 . . .	Koompman's Hand-Book.
88-90, 92—97, 99—101 and 105 . . .	Printed Books—Dutch Protocol kept in six bundles.
98 . . .	Blank.
106 . . .	Various correspondence.

The papers or volume mentioned below could not be identified from the List sent by the High Court. The numbers corresponding to those given against each item are shown in pencil:—

(i) Klag Protocol, large and small Diwani Court Registers, sale Registers etc. 1793—1845. (Purely Danish Records)

D.R. Nos. 1—66.

(ii) Orphan Chamber papers.

- (iii) Letters to and from Mr. Herklots.
- (iv) Acquittance papers—Orphan Chamber, Hooghly, 1812—1825.
- (v) Diary of the Chinsura Court, 1892—1904, 1925.
- (vi) Miscellaneous papers.
- (vii) Insolvency cases in four bags.
- (viii) Court's miscellaneous papers, Chinsura in four bundles. 1800—1825.
- (ix) Papers of the Judicial Court at Chinsura, 1822—1825.
- (x) Deposition of witnesses before the Commission of the Court at Chinsura in the case A. T. Bogaardt, 11 June 1824 to 11 December 1824.
- (xi) Roll of Civil petitions to the Court at Chinsura, 4 January 1825 to 27th April 1825.
- (xii) Civil Roll of the Court at Chinsura from 10 April 1818 to 9 December 1818.
- (xiii) Criminal Roll of the Court at Chinsura from 19 March 1823 to 20 November 1824.
- (xiv) Sale Roll of the Orphan Chamber from 7 August 1810 to 14 February 1811.
- (xv) Monthly list of the decided cases by the Faujdari Court at Chinsura from February 1823 to February 1824 and February 1824 to May 1825 (Two Registers).
- (xvi) Civil Roll of the Court at Chinsura, 1819 to August 1822.
- (xvii) Suits of the European Court at Chinsura, April 1801.
- (xviii) Rough drafts of Judicial acts of the European Court at Chinsura from 17 July 1811 to 4 December 1814.
- (xix) Letters from Court at Chinsura from 30 September 1817 to 23 May 1822.
- (xx) Sale Book of the Court at Chinsura from 17 June 1805 to 10 March 1807.
- (xxi) Bundle No. 31 containing papers of the European Court of Justice at Chinsura, 1773—1824.
- (xxii) Bundle No. E.29 containing papers on the aforesaid subject, 1799—1818.
- (xxiii) One unbound register re: Pakhuis Book Vanden Jaaxe 1818.
- (xxiv) One unbound register re: Hoeglys Soldy Journaal Anno 179.4/5 (September 1794 to July 1795).

- «xxv) One unbound register re: a/c Pieter Levien, La. R R No. 1.
- «xxvi) One loose register containing records of the Sheriff of Fredericksnagar 1824—1831.
- «xxvii) No. D. 54A in red chalk on one bundle containing papers of European Court at Serampore from 1809 to 1810, 1844 and a list.
- «xxviii) No. D. 54C in red chalk on one bundle containing papers of the Court at Chinsura re: Gregory Catchic.
- «xxix) No. D. 54F in red chalk on one bundle containing papers of the Court at Chinsura re: estates of Pieter Levien, Gregory Catchic and others.
- {xxx) No. D 54G in red chalk on several miscellaneous registers.
- {xxxi)—(xxxiii) These bundles worm-eaten and undeciphered.

II. List of English Records sent by the Judge's Court at Chinsura along with the Dutch and Danish Records.

- (a) One Vol. No. 32 re: Court of Justice at Chinsura. Book of sentences or decrees in causes decided by the European Court of Justice of aforesaid place.
- (b) One vol. No. 33 re: Book of sentences or decrees in causes decided by the European Court of Justice of Chinsura 1801.
- (c) One vol. No. 34 re: Register of suits 1820-21.
- (d) One vol. No. 35 regarding Draft letters and Index 1803 (or No. 7 re: Diwani letters sent from 1801 to 1803).
- (e) One vol. No. 36 re: Draft letters issued 1825 (or Chinsura, Letters sent, Commission).
- (f) One vol. No. 37 re: English letters received 1799—1802 (or No. 5 Diwani letters received by the Diwani Adalat of Zilla Hooghly dated 8 May 1799—30 April 1802).
- (g) One Proceedings vol. No. 38 re: English correspondence 1782. Chinsura dated 8 January 1782 to 23 December 1782 (Incomplete).
- (h) One unbound register No. 39 Account Book 1834 re: Orphan Chambers. (20 Orphan Chamber 1834 Account Book No. 4).
- (i) One unbound register (22) re: copies of documents belonging to Howrah concern 1835 (Worm-eaten).
- (j) One loose register re: transport from 1815—1823.

(k) No. D. 54E in red chalk on one bundle containing papers of the European Court of Justice at Chinsura re: Gregory Catchic.

(l) Register of Dutch Records in charge of the Registrar and Secretary. Received the 13th, 14th, and 16th of July 1825.

III. *List of Bengali records sent by the Judge's Court at Chinsura along with the Dutch and other records.*

(I) Registers of deals in Bengali with the Registrar's remarks in English from 22 March 1833 to 30 September 1845 including an Index volume in English from 1829 to 1845. D. R. Nos. 67—75 (Nine volumes kept in four packets.)

(II) No. D. 54B in red chalk on one bundle containing deeds of lands, 1828—1844.

" B "

Central Government records in Berhampur (up to 1834).

(I)

1. The Select Committee (1756—1762) Incomplete Progs.
Vol. January—November 1758 1 Vol.
2. Select Committee—1765—1774. January 1766—December 1770 4 Vols.
3. Comptrolling Committee of Revenue 1771-1772 5 bundles & 5 Vols.
4. Committee of Circuit 1772-1773 2 bundles & 11 Vols.
5. President and Council of Revenue or the Revenue Board of the whole Council 1772—1774 26 bundles 19 Vols.
6. Revenue Department 1775—1815 455 bundles 691 Vols.
 - (a) Revenue—Sayer 1790—1805 7 bundles & 16 Vols.
 - (b) Revenue—Wards 1790—1805. 3 bundles & 6 Vols.
 - (c) Revenue—Grain 1794—1803 2 bundles & 9 Vols.
 - (d) Revenue—Khalsa 1776—1780 1 bundle & 4 Vols.
 - (e) Revenue Proceedings 2 incomplete Vols.
7. Revenue Department, Government of India Tea Committee, 1839-1840 2 bundles.
8. Territorial Department (Revenue) 290 bundles 332 Vols.
1815—1834
9. Danish & Dutch Records 16 Bundles 75 Vols.

II

VERNACULAR RECORDS

Department.	Bar-rack.	Rack	Shelf.	No. of bundles or volumes.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6

(i) PERSIAN RECORDS—

- (a) Sanads Parwanas Amil-Namas, Dastaks, Talab-Chittas, Bainamas. Pattas. Rev. Baze-aftilands resumed in Hoogli III 4 .. 32 vols.
- (b) Original and Copies of Sanads, Re-Rent free lands granted by Emperor Shah Alam and certain officers of Mughal Government & East India Co. III A .. 3 bundles.
- (c) Original Kabuliats and Kistibundies and Hakikat Bandobust—1765-93 III A .. 20 bundles.

(ii) BENGALI RECORDS—

- (a) Copies & abstracts of Hoogli-Collectorate papers III A .. 1 bundle.
- (b) Papers re: Mahisadal Zemindari III A .. 1 bundle.
- (c) Manzina-i-Dah-Sala & decimal settlement III A .. 18 bundles.
- (d) Manzina and Qist-Bandi papers of certain Parganas (transferred from Mymensingh Collectorate) III A .. 1 bundle.
- (e) Survey Records transferred from Chittagong Collectorate III A .. 1 bundle.

iii) MIXED PERSIAN AND
BENGALI RECORDS—

(a) Copies re-Bainamas and Sanads. 1753-71 . . .	III	A	..	3 vols.
(b) Copies of Dastaks, Sanads and Parwanas, 1779-82. . . . .	..	..	..	23 Vols.
(c) Copies of Parwanas and letters of the Board of Revenue . . . . .	..	..	..	3 vols.
(d) Copies of Kabuliats, Kist Bandis, Daul Bandobust, Manzina-i-Dah-Sala, Re-Settlement of various Districts of Bengal, Behar and Orissa and Miscellaneous papers and accounts of Lakharaj in Sandrip and Chittagong . . . . .	..	..	..	2 vols.

iv) ENGLISH, BENGALI AND
PERSIAN REGISTERS—

Relating to Baze-Zemin Dafter—95	93 plus 2 vols.
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“C”

Amendment to Rules for the Management of the Secretariat Record Room.

The following should be substituted for Part XI

PART XI

Records relating to Indian States in the custody of the Provincial Government.

87. All records concerning both States and the Indian Dominion which cannot be split up and which are in the custody of the Provincial Government shall be kept in a separate place or room in the West Bengal Secretariat Record Department.

88. No one shall have any access to such records, save with the permission of the Secretary, Home Department, or the Officer who may be in charge of the Provincial Record Office.

89. Any requisition for these records should be made on a printed form (as given in Appendix O, amended form) by departments of Government and should be addressed to the Keeper of Records. It should be signed by a gazetted officer and should state clearly the purpose for which the record is required.

90. The Keeper of Records shall submit such requisition together with the records concerned to the Secretary, Home Department, or the Officer who may be in charge of the Provincial Record Office for orders.

91. The Keeper of Records shall maintain a separate register of all records sent out to departments and shall bring to the notice of the Secretary, Home Department, all cases in which a record has not been returned within a period of one month and a half from the date of issue.

92. Rules 87-91 above will apply *mutatis mutandis* to the un-separated records of the Judicial and Revenue Departments.

93. Any records relating exclusively to an Indian State that may be found in course of daily work should be separated and transferred to the authority concerned in consultation with the Ministry of States, Government of India.

"D"

(AMENDED FORM)

Requisition slip for records relating to the Indian Dominion and the Indian States deposited in the West Bengal Secretariat Record Department.

To: The KEEPER OF RECORDS, West Bengal Secretariat
Record Department.

Please furnish the
with the following record:—

DESCRIPTION OF RECORDS

File No.....of.....

Proceedings No.....

Month.....

Year.....

Subject.....

Purpose for which required, together with the file No. or Diary Entry No. of the letter with which to be put up—

Signature of the
Requisitioning Officer.

Under Secretary, Assistant Secy.
or Registrar.

Date—

The record is placed below. Submitted to Secretary, Home Department/Officer-in-Charge of the Provincial Record Office. for orders and for return to the Keeper of Records.

Keeper of the Record.

The record should/should not be supplied.

Secretary, Home Department/Officer-in-
Charge of the Provincial Record Office.

Additional note on Director of Archives' inspection report on the Central Government records in the custody of the Government of West Bengal.

The West Bengal Government informed that action was being taken by them, as far as possible, on the suggestions made by the Director of Archives in his inspection note. On account of lack of adequate accommodation, it had not been possible for the State Government to keep the records at Berhampore in a more up-to-date and scientific manner. These records were intended to be brought back to Calcutta when a building under construction was completed. The question of reorganising the existing Record Room was also receiving the attention of the Government.

2. As regards the proposed division of historical records, including those of the Government of India between the Government of East Bengal and West Bengal, it has been decided that the matter should be placed before the next Indo-Pakistan Conference for decision.

Bombay Secretariat Record Office, May 1949.

Although the Government of Bombay felt that the twenty-third May would not be suitable for the inspection of the Central Records in their custody (*vide* telegram No. 920-A, dated the 18th May) I accidentally met Dr. P. M. Joshi, Director of Archives, Bombay, at

the Poona Railway Station, and he invited me to have a look at those records on that very day, if it suited my convenience. I accordingly proceeded to the Bombay Secretariat Records Office, which occupies the back portion of the Elphinstone College Building.

There are 142 bound volumes of mixed records in the custody of the Government of Bombay. The steel racks on which they are kept are well-designed, but could now do with fresh enamelling. The volumes were bound by the Government of Bombay Press in the ordinary way, but the old papers have been stitched through and the adhesive has been, in some cases, so carelessly applied that pages have got stuck together. Any attempt to separate them now may result in damage to either or both of the pages affected. Some of the volumes were found unusually dusty and some of them bear unmistakeable signs of fixing caused by humidity. It appears that at present there is no arrangement for fumigation which alone can put a stop to further deterioration due to bad monsoon months. I brought these facts to the notice of Dr. P. M. Joshi, and he promised to attend to them. The Records Office has been newly organised, and naturally all the necessary equipments are not available. The Government, I was told, will soon find the requisite appliances and I have no doubt that the shortcomings noted above will soon be removed.

Assam Secretariat Record Office (Shillong), November 1949.

1. In accordance with the requirements of Resolution III of the 22nd session of the Indian Historical Records Commission approved by the Government of India in the late Department of Education letter No. F.92-53/45-E.I., dated the 7th June 1946, I visited the record rooms of the Government of Assam in Shillong in November 1949 for inspecting the storage conditions and state of preservation of the records of the Central Government which are in the custody of the Government of Assam. The Record Rooms were visited by my predecessor in 1943 with a view to examining into their vulnerability to enemy action, Assam being one of the directly threatened areas. The storage conditions as seen by Dr. Sen in 1943 have remained practically the same except for the fact that subsequent accumulations of records have caused greater pressure on the available space. The bundles which were too bulky in 1943 have been remade into smaller ones as recommended by Dr. Sen. The records are apparently in a fair state of preservation and their dusting seemed to be effective. Some volumes of original treaties which were in a particularly bad state of preservation have been

repaired at the National Archives of India and they are now kept in an almirah in the Government House in charge of the Military Secretary to the Governor. One of the volumes kept there is an outsized one, and the almirah not being deep enough, the volume instead of being kept flat has been kept propped against the wall of the almirah at a slant resulting in the whole volume acquiring a curve. Hardly any provision exists in Shillong for the repair of records, and many documents which need attention have not received any. I fear greater and more rapid deterioration unless early steps are taken to arrest the process.

2. The Central Government records in Shillong consist of the following:—

- (1) Manipur Agency records from 1874 to date (including about 400 volumes of mixed records of the earlier years);
- (2) Khasi State records—1874 to date;
- (3) Records relating to Tribal areas—1874 to date;
- (4) Records relating to the Assam Rifles—1874 to date;
- (5) Miscellaneous, 1874 to date—(include records relating to Honours and Titles, Warrants of Precedence, Darbars, etc.).

In 1943, the bulk of these records (up to 1936) came to about 400 volumes and 200 bundles. The rate of annual accretion was said to be about 1,000 files, i.e. about 20 cu. ft. Thus since 1943, nearly 250 cu. ft. of records have been added filling up the space allotted in the Assam Record Rooms to the Central Government records. I was informed that the Tribal area and Assam Rifles records were intended to be shifted to another building, which, if done, would afford some temporary relief. However, it may be safe to presume that no such transfer is likely to be effected in the immediate future. Provision of more and suitable space therefore seems one of the urgent needs for the Central Government records in Assam.

3. There has been some change in the administration of these records. Formerly (since April 1937) these records used to be in charge of the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, the latter administering these areas as the representative of His Excellency the late Crown Representative up to 15 August 1947 and since then as the agent of the Central Government. This function His Excellency continued to perform till 15 October 1949 when it

was transferred to the Adviser*, that office having been created in 1943. Thus the records under review are now in charge of the Adviser to His Excellency the Governor except for the few volumes in the Government House to which reference has already been made.

4. These records are fairly frequently used by the Adviser. I was told that about 50 per cent. were being consulted in a year, the daily requisitions running between 10 and 15. Accessions are regular and indexes exist.

5. I feel, however, that the security measures did not seem to be very effective, and I should recommend special care for the boundary records and those related to establishment of defence outposts. The interest of the Government of Pakistan in these records would be obvious, and it would not be surprising if some of these records are at some time found to be missing. Although no losses were reported to me, none could say with certainty that nothing had been lost. Perhaps a detailed check up of these records and immediate adoption of effective security measures would be worth considering.

6. To sum up: So far as the Central Government's records in the custody of Assam Government are concerned, (1) provision should be made for more space which should be at least as good as that given to the existing body of records; (2) a small repair and rehabilitation shop should be immediately set up; (3) the records relating to boundary and defence outpost establishments should be immediately checked up with a view to locating any recent losses; and (4) effective security measures should be immediately adopted. Perhaps all these steps could be better taken had there existed a properly organized record office of the Government of Assam which, in any case, is a desideratum.

Central Record Office (Deftar-e-Kul), Bhopal, November 1949

On invitation from the Chief Commissioner, Bhopal, I visited the Bhopal Central Record Office (Daftar-e-Kul) on October 22 and 23, 1949, and saw the storage conditions and administration of the records deposited there with a view to evaluating them and suggesting the future course to be followed by the new Bhopal administration in regard to the records.

*The Adviser has the added function of administering the "Excluded Areas" for which he originally reported to His Excellency the Governor but now reports to the Governor and the Premier. This is no concern of the Government of India and the records relating to the "Excluded Areas" although in charge of the Adviser, are not those of the Government of India.

1. *History*.—The Bhopal Central Record Office was established in 1271 A. H. (1862 A.D.) by order of the then ruler Nawab Sikandar Begum (1819-37 and 1844-68). She is acknowledged on all hands to have been an admirable administrator and one of the ablest Bhopal has had. She took personal interest in agrarian and commercial matters as well as in the finances, currency, armed forces, and law and order in her territory. This interest inevitably brought her in close contact with the records of the State which were found to be not very satisfactorily maintained.

In fact, although the State came into existence in early 18th century, to-day little is known of its earlier records. Since satisfactory administration was found to be impracticable in the absence of records, Nawab Sikandar Begum ordered that all records of the State, whether of the departments at the headquarters or of offices and Courts in the mofussil should be transferred, as soon as they became non-current, to one central depository at Bhopal called the *Daftar-e-Kul* (Office of Offices). There they were to be maintained in their proper order and under the best physical care possible, the transferring departments being permitted to take *on loan* any records so transferred if required for administrative purposes. This order was given effect to in 1862 when the *Daftar-e-Kul* was established. Perhaps in 1868, after the death of Sikandar Begum, the Record Office was transferred to the palace hitherto occupied by the Begum; and it has been there ever since.

II. *Location and Building*.—The old palace where the Record Office is located is situated on the big lake (Bara Talab) in the city of Bhopal and is a quaint old building, seemingly designed more for baffling unauthorised intruders than for any other purpose. It is a stone structure, multi-storied, but having been built-in, so to say, on a sloping hillside which rises fairly steeply by the lake, the ground floor in different sections of the palace are at different levels. Thus the ground floor of the side of the main entrance is on the same level as the second floor of the wing on the lake-side. There are innumerable terraces, again at different levels, alleyways, corridors and verandahs, among which are strewn about nearly 150 rooms without any semblance of plan or symmetry. The rooms vary greatly in size ranging 10'×10' to 60'×15'. It is a veritable maze in which a new-comer can get lost very easily. All the space in the building is not at the disposal of the Record Office; one portion of it is held by a private individual and another portion has been given over to a colony of sweepers for residence—in all about a quarter of the available space is thus held by others.

It can be said straightaway that the building is in more ways than one unsuitable for the storage of records. In the first place, a huge sprawling place like this palace where the rooms are located

any where and any how and where the passages and approaches were not planned with a view to facilitating journeying from one part of the building to another, would need a large troop of people to guard the records, service them and to keep the place clean, which would be far beyond the means of the government of a territory of the size of Bhopal.

Secondly, the rooms in the building are low, about 9 or 10 feet, mostly windowless, and once the doors are closed, there is no way for fresh air or light to go into the rooms. Bhopal is a damp place for the greater part of the year and this building in particular, being situated right on the lake, is damp all the year round. Absence of air circulation and light have made the rooms musty and damp making them totally unfit as record repositories. With many of the rooms on the upper floors there is no verandah, thus freely admitting sprays of water during the rains. The ground floors are excessively damp and the court-yards, of which there are several, are full of rank vegetation and pools of water (including one stone tank). On top of this the sweepers residing in their colony, which occupies part of the building, add filth in abundance. They also light open fires during winter and have fireworks during festivals, all in the immediate neighbourhood of rooms containing records placed on wooden racks, thus creating the worst conditions of fire hazard. Also in an old insanitary building like this vermins abound which include termites, rats, mice and bats. The record office has an annexe, a part of the present Secretariat, on another side of the lake. These are somewhat away from water and constitute a long line of rooms, on moderately high plinth with a running verandah alongside. These rooms are more dry and comparatively more pleasant.

III. *The Records.*—(a) *General.*—The records in the Daftar-e-Kul date back only to 1862, the year of the establishment of the office. Neither the Officer in Charge (at present the Director of Archaeology and Libraries) nor the oldest members of the staff could give any information as to what happened to the earlier records. As far as it was possible to see and as a result of questioning the staff, it seemed that non-current records from all departments of the Bhopal Government (Nawab-Shahi) from 1862 are in the Daftar-e-Kul in unbroken series. No one could recollect any large scale loss of records by flood or fire or such calamity, but files have undoubtedly been destroyed by vermins or otherwise lost. The earlier of the records are mixed up, i.e. not divided into separate departmental records, but this only reflects the structure of the administration which was more comprehensive than departmentalized to start with.

As the different departments grew up as separate entities, their records also took shape as belonging to different provenance. Finally the following groups of records are to be found there:

1. Political.
2. Home.
3. Army.
4. Law and Justice.
5. Revenue.
6. Finance.
7. Agriculture.
8. Education.
9. H. H.'s staff.

(b) *Volume*.—Together these records constitute a fairly large volume comprised of (approximately) 33,000 *bastas*, 16,16,000 files, and 3,79,000 registers (bound). In addition there are about 3,500 volumes of books in the Daftar-e-Kul, but they do not belong among the records proper, and it is proposed to transfer them to the State Library. The *bastas* are approximately 18"×12"×8 each.

The records are mainly in Urdu, though English and some other languages can be found used occasionally, especially among letters received from outside and copies of some of their replies. There are besides written records, a large volume of revenue survey maps and maps of other types. There are no photographs or films or sound recordings. The older records are on good quality of paper and written with good quality of ink; the later records, however, are on poorer quality of paper and the ink is in many cases washable.

(c) *Contents and Value*.—The informational contents of the records can be deduced from their provenance—they cover the entire field of the political, administrative, economic and social history of the State of Bhopal. Like non-current records everywhere else, the records in the Bhopal Daftar-e-Kul are also required from time to time for administrative purposes, more so because the mofussil offices and Courts do not keep copies of their records after the originals are transferred to the Central repository, but only indexes. I was told that requisitions are made on the central record office from administrative offices to the tune of 15 to 20 per day, i.e. over 6,000 per year. The research value of these records is obvious, and although they are not formally open for research, I was told that any genuine scholar willing to study the records for research would be given facility to do so on application to the Officer in Charge of the central record office. No non-official scholar seems to have

availed of this opportunity perhaps because its existence is not sufficiently widely known. The formal rules deny such research facilities to private scholars.

(d) *Administration*.—The administration of the records in the Daftar-e-Kul is carried on according to specific rules laid down by the head of the administration. These rules were revised from time to time, and the latest rules operating under the Nawabshahi regime were framed in 1926 and promulgated by the order of Nawab Sultan Jahan Begam. A translation of the 1926 rules (original in Urdu) is given at the end of this report (pp. 150-62). They are worth reading as they show a clear grasp by the draftsmen of the nature and problem of records. According to these rules "records" are defined, as also such terms as "completion of records" and "authorized officers". Specific procedures are also laid down for transfer of records to the central repository, including steps to be taken in cases of non-transfer as required, inspection and checking by the record office staff of records at the time of transfer, removal of documents on requisition by authorized officers, returning loaned

(i) *Accessioning and Security* out records to the Central repository and steps to be taken in cases of non-return within the specified time. A rule lays down: "When any document is sent from the Central Records Office it will not be permissible to make any alteration in it or to write anything thereon or to give a copy of it to any person. After a document has been deposited in the Central Record Office, no one except the Keeper of that Office is authorized to allow a copy of it to be issued." This is aimed at ensuring the authenticity of the records for purposes of their admissibility as legal evidence.

Rules are also laid down for the inspection and obtaining of copies of records by others than officials. Court records are open for inspection to litigants, on application to the Keeper and in the presence of an official of the Central Record Office, it being not permitted to take notes during the inspection of anything except the heading of the file, its number and date. Other records are not open to public inspection, though copies may be supplied, at the Keeper's discretion, on furnishing the number and date of the file.

Certain simple rules regarding preservation of document in the Central repository are also laid down. They include (iii) *Preservation*, the provision of racks of specified types, binding into volumes of records of enduring value, making authenticated copies of valuable records which are to be sent out on requisition instead of the originals to prevent wear and tear on the originals, prohibition of taking fire or combustible materials inside the record office, provision of rat traps, leaves of neem, phenyle balls, chemical rat killers and insecticides (not specified), liquid phenyle, etc.

After accession, the rules for arrangement are rigidly laid down.

(iv) Arrangement & Finding media.

The first principle to be strictly followed is that records of different provenance are not to be mixed up. A different colour is allotted to each department, and the bundles are made in cloth so coloured. Nor is the original arrangement of records disturbed in the central record office. The bundles have clearly and boldly written labels on them with running serial numbers indicating the department, date, subject (or geographical area where applicable) and numbers of files in the bundle. Information contained on the labels has been consolidated into Indexes. These are the only finding mediums and are found to be adequate for administrative and legal purposes, these being the only calls on the records so far. The indexes for different departments, obviously, form separate series of volumes. In addition, each room containing records is numbered and has a signboard indicating the departments whose records it contains.

Weeding of records is done in the agency of origin in the first place. It is also done after transfer to the central record office according to specific instructions. The retention period of a file is determined by a committee consisting of an officer of the department concerned, the Keeper of the Central Record Office, and two other members appointed by the head of the administration, chosen for their interest in records and knowledge of history and administration. The last two can be either officials or non-officials. The committee meets at infrequent intervals, the last time a series of such committees met being in 1926. They go through the files and decide on the retention period of different types of records, similar to the General Disposal Schedules in the U.S. National Archives. The retention period is entered on each file according to this schedule at the time of recording the file before transfer to the CRO, and when the retention period is over, the file is re-examined by the Superintendent of the Central Record Office, kept for a further period of time if deemed necessary, or destroyed. The methods of destruction are laid down formally in the 1926 rules.

During the Nawab-shahi period, the State records were a direct concern of the Ruler, the Secretary, Home Department, acting on his (or her) behalf. (Since integration with the Indian Dominion records are the concern of the Assistant Chief Commissioner). The staff of the Central Record Office is headed by a Keeper (Rs. 200-300)* with a staff of clerks, chaprassis and orderlies. At present (October 1949) the post of Keeper is held by the Director of Archaeology and Libraries, there

(vi) Keeper's Office

* Comparative salaries of civil servants in Bhopal: Secretary of a Department —Rs. 800/- Head of a Department Rs.—600 (highest).

having been no separate Keeper for the last four years or so. There is a clerical staff of 15, of which some are Upper division (Salary Rs. 30-50) and the others lower division (Rs. 20-30), and one is a typist. There are about 8 or 9 chaprassies and orderlies. The total annual budget for the C.R.O. is at present in the neighbourhood of Rs. 12,000.

IV. *Storage Conditions; Repair facilities.*—Some idea of the storage conditions of the records will have been had from the description of the building. To recapitulate, the building is generally damp, ill-ventilated and insufficiently lighted, among dirty and unsafe surroundings, with plenty of vermins. The rooms are fitted with wooden slatted racks going up to the roof, consisting of four or five shelves varying with the height of the room. The lowest shelf is about six inches above the floor and the top shelf is about a foot from the ceiling. The three lower shelves are high enough to accommodate three full *bastas* laid one on top of the other. The *bastas* are as a rule laid horizontally one above the other, but in certain rooms they are stacked vertically on their sides causing great damage to the edges. Of those kept horizontally the bottom ones also suffer because of the heavy weight on top. A ladder gives success to the two top shelves. The *bastas* are not always bound very carefully. Some of the rooms freely admit sprays of water during the rains. Some of the verandahs have fitted up with the racks where the records are exposed both to direct sunlight and rain. The records show obvious signs of all these adverse storage conditions.

There does not seem to be any arrangement for repairs except the occasional rebinding of bound volumes, but on its present budget even that is rarely done. I did not notice much use of insecticides or deterrants despite the official requirements for the same.

V. *Recommendations.*—The date of merger of Bhopal with the Indian Dominion may be taken as the cut off date for the records as wholesale administrative changes were initiated on that date affecting the character and provenance of the official records. All series of the State (Nawabshahi) records may be deemed to have closed on that date, and fresh series started for the new administration. This will mean the segregation of all Nawab-Shahi records which are still active and incorporating them in the new series, even though the former may date back before the merger. The closed records then, from the earliest ones down to the closing, may be called "Nawab Shahi Records" and the later records "Bhopal Records." The eventual position of the latter group (i.e. "Bhopal Records") will depend on the future administration of Bhopal, i.e.

if Bhopal remains a separate entity, the records will continue to have a separate entity, too; if on the other hand Bhopal becomes a district of a neighbouring province or of some States Union, then the Bhopal records will be on the same footing as other district or Union unit records, a part of the whole body of provincial or Union records.

The following recommendations are made with regard to the "Nawab-Shahi" records only. They are under the heads (1) Immediate requirements and (2) Long term policy. The recommendations are being made from the point of view of (a) arrangement and administration, and (b) preservation and repair.

(A) Immediate requirements—

1. The existing order and arrangement of the records should not be disturbed physically.

2. The provisions of the 1926 rules as far as applicable under the changed administration to be followed strictly.

3. Immediate steps should be taken to check damaged bindings and damaged papers, and arrangement made for their repair. A small repair shop should be set up with skilled binders and repairmen, and adequate provision of repairing material should be made. A responsible man may be sent to the National Archives of India to study repair methods there so that he can guide this work in Bhopal. Unskilled repair is apt to be more harmful to the records in the long run than no repair at all.

4. The whole body of records and books must be fumigated at once. For this a number of air-tight cabinets with grilled racks would be required. These will continue to serve for fumigating records in future also, and should be permanent equipments of the record office. Thymol and paradichlorobenzene can be used as fumigants.

5. Simultaneously with 3 and 4 above, steps should be taken to provide a more suitable building for housing the records. As would be evident from the remarks in Sections II and IV of the report, the physical health of the records is endangered by bad housing and storage conditions and lack of means of repair and rehabilitation. The best course, of course, would be to build an entirely new repository—a simple functional building—planned and intended for keeping the records. Archival buildings have a number of special features which are not required for ordinary buildings and which it is difficult to incorporate in an ordinary building after it has been constructed. (A plan for a small functional archival building can be supplied by the National Archives of India, if required).

However, it may not always be possible to construct a new building, and in that case an existing building may be converted for archival use. The essential requirements for such a building are:—

- (a) its location in a secure place away from fire hazards, dangers from flooding by water and secure against tampering by undesirable persons. The lesser the number of entrances and exits, the better. Yet it should not be dark and unventilated through lack of openings; on the contrary, it should be reasonably dry and well ventilated and should admit a sufficient amount of light to avoid eye strain on people working in the building. Measures should be taken to reduce to the minimum the dust menace. Air-conditioning and filtering the air against dust and gases would again be the ideal; failing that attempt should be made to maintain a uniform temperature around 70°F and uniform humidity of 50%. No direct sunlight should be allowed to fall on the records, and the glass panes in windows may with advantage be covered with yellow paper to cut off the injurious rays of the sun. The racks should preferably be of steel, failing which of good quality timber, though the latter requires a little extra looking after. The foot of the uprights of the racks should be fitted with large cups to be kept filled with creosote and paraffin or solignum to keep away white ants. The overall height of the racks should not be more than 5'4" so that even the top-most shelf can be easily reached by a person standing on the floor. If an existing building is refitted for this purpose, high ceilinged halls can be broken up into convenient tiers by fitting slatted gangways. The shelves should be high enough to keep two bundles, at the most, one on top of the other. Too high piling of bundles injures the lower ones which have to bear too great a weight. The bundles should be neatly remade so as not to be more than .8" thick, and they should be laid horizontally on the shelves. Provision should be made for their effective and regular dusting, for dust is one of the most abrasive agents for paper. Folded records should be unfolded without delay, flattened and kept in docket covers bound up in bundles. It would be better to make up bundles of unbound records by placing them between plywood or synthetic boards which would protrude at least half an inch beyond the records on all sides, and tied up with log line.

(B) Long Term Plan

1. The Record Office should be placed under a whole-time qualified and responsible officer (Keeper of Records). The qualifications of the officer should be:—

- (a) ability to read the language and script in which the records are written;
- (b) knowledge of the administration of the State;
- (c) knowledge of the administration of non-current records;
- (d) a background of historical and cultural studies;
- (e) practical knowledge of record repair methods; and
- (f) some knowledge of chemistry, insecticides, fumigants, etc.

He should be assisted by a group of Technical Assistants with more or less similar qualifications, one of them at least specialized in repair methods. There should be a sufficient number of dusting bearers, some clerks and typists, and guards.

2. Under the supervision of the Keeper of Records, the Technical Assistants should set about the following work:

- (a) prepare a detailed account of the administrative machinery in Bhopal from the earliest times to the present. This should show all organizational changes in the administration with exact dates, distribution of functions, manner of day to day business, types of records created and the system of filing the records, system of weeding of records. The names of the administrators should also be indicated with dates, if possible.
- (b) Inventory of all records, document by document. The inventory should have the following details:
Origin (i.e. department and its branch); date; file number;
short subject; number of sheets; state of preservation.
- (c) A general handbook of the records giving an overall description of the body of records stating the administrative agencies which they belonged to, subjects dealt with, any losses, &c. This will be helpful for scholars who might wish to do research among the records.
- (d) Lay down specific rules for research scholars who wish to work among these records. It is presumed that the Bhopal administration would be prepared to throw open these records for bona fide research.

RULES OF CENTRAL RECORDS OFFICE BHOPAL STATE

Approved by Her Highness Nawab Sultan Jahan Begum, C.I.E.,
G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.B.E.

(Printed at Sultani Press, Bhopal State, 1927)

Rules of Central Records Office Bhopal State.

Her Highness has promulgated the following rules for the Central Record Office to operate from the 31st May 1926. From this date all rules and instructions regarding preservation and destruction of documents and all such orders which are inconsistent with these rules will be deemed to have been annulled.

Chapter I.

Preliminary.

Explanations:—

1. In these rules except where otherwise indicated by context:—

(i) "Records" includes files, books, registers and maps.

(ii) "Completion of Records" will mean—

(a) In the case of files that every file bears the stamps for the full value of court fees and includes order for filing after final order or decision and that every file has its papers properly arranged and that each paper is duly signed where necessary by the officials and clerks concerned clearly indicating their office or rank;

(b) In case of account files (barring those relating to the personal office of Her Highness) the following rules over and above the directions given in para (ii) (a) above should also be observed:

First Each bill should be on the prescribed form.

Secondly each bill should be accompanied by its vouchers and detailed accounts, measurements, etc. and orders sanctioning the expenses and drawing of funds according to rules. Particular care should be taken to attach the payee's receipt for amounts remitted through the post office or through other means.

Thirdly each bill which is paid by cheque should have with it as its voucher the cancelled cheque returned from the treasury after payment.

Fourthly advances made should be accounted for and orders for it to be included in the vouchers.

Fifthly other requirements necessary under the procedure of accounting should be complied with.

(c) In case of registers every register should have necessary entries in each of its columns and should have at its end the order of the officer and clerks concerned with the indication of their office or rank for filing.

(iii) "Prerequisites of records" means that files should be wrapped into bundles in cloth of specified colours and securely tied with tape or string, and that registers should be bound.

Note 1.—A particular colour has been assigned to each department of the Government as detailed below. Every department should use the colour assigned to it for wrappers to cover its files and documents:—

Department	Colour
Political Department. . . .	Light blue
Home Department	Yellow
Army Department	Grey (khaki)
Law and Justice Deptt. . . .	Red
Revenue Department. . . .	Green
Finance Department	Red
Agriculture Department	Dark Green
Education Department	Greenish-yellow
Her Highness' staff	Light blue

Note 2.—Every wrapper should be at least one yard square made of some strong cloth such as thick lining cloth or thick *khaddar* or *garha*. Wrapper which is not square or is made of weak cloth will not be accepted.

(iv) "Authorised Officer" means an officer who is authorised under the rules to call for some or all papers of a particular department or of all departments. Such officers are named in the appendix to these rules.

2. *Payment of expenses for depositing documents.*—All expenses for the purchase of wrapping cloth and tapes and dyeing them as also the expenses of transportation for depositing in the Central Records Office should be met by the department concerned.

Chapter—II

Deposit of Documents.

3. *Period of retaining documents in the department and period within which they must be sent to the Central Records Office.*—Documents of Central Offices and Courts as well as of mufassil offices and courts can be retained in those offices and courts for a year after the year of final disposal. After the end of this one years' period the Central offices should deposit them in the Central Records Office within 15 days and the mufassil offices within one month, except in case in which the permission of the keeper of the Central Records Office is obtained on giving detailed reasons in writing for their further retention. Until transferred to the Central record office all completed (closed) files of a department or office should remain in the custody of the record keeper or some other official of the department concerned whose duty it is to keep current files and pending files.

4. *Despatch of documents to Central Records Office.*—In every office the official in whose custody the papers of that office are kept should make a written report on the records through its Superintendent (if any) to the head of the office in the month of August each year and obtain orders for their despatch to the Central Records Office, and after completing the papers, putting them in proper orders and wrapping in suitable covers should despatch them with the *chalan* according to the form specified in these rules within the period mentioned in Rule 3 above. The head of the office should see to it that the papers duly arranged and wrapped are sent to the Central Records Office within the specified period. The head of the office should carefully examine the entries in Column 10 of the *chalan* before signing the order. The documents should be sent to the Central Records Office with an official who can answer any enquiries made by the Central Records Office concerning these documents.

5. *Scrutiny of documents on their receipt in the Central Records Office.*—(i) On receipt of documents the clerks concerned of the Central Records Office should see that the documents are in order and properly wrapped and the entries in the *chalan* under Rule 4 above are correct. In case of any defect he should report to the Keeper of the Central Records Office.

(ii) Documents which are not properly arranged and wrapped will be returned from the Central Records Office and the expenses incurred thereby will be realised from the official whose duty is to put the papers in order.

6. *Presence of the official at the Central Records Office and issue of acknowledgement.*—(i) The date of reporting of the official who brings the documents to the Central Records Office will be intimated to the head of his office by the Central Records Office, and as a rule the visiting official's stay at the Central Records Office should not be beyond a week. This period may however be extended if necessary by order of the Keeper of the Central Records Office, but in no case should such an official be retained at the Central Records Office for more than a month and in every case of extension of the period of his stay the head of his office should be duly informed. If any official is absent from the Central Records Office within the required period without any reasonable cause he will not be entitled to the pay of the period of his absence. If the work is not finished within the sanctioned period due to negligence of the official the Keeper of the Central Records Office will engage a worker on payment to finish the work and the payment made to the latter will be realised from the salary of the defaulting official.

(ii) After the papers have been taken into custody by the Central Records Office, the official who brought them should be given a receipt for them signed by the Superintendent and head of the transferring office should be immediately informed by the Central Records Office. The official bringing the documents should report on duty to his office the day after obtaining the receipt of the Central Records Office in the case of Central Offices and within three days in the case of mufassil offices, otherwise he will be treated as absent and will not be entitled to his salary for the day or days of such absence.

7. *Procedure in case of non-receipt of documents in time.*—(i) The Keeper of the Central Records Office should see to it that documents from all offices are deposited in time.

(ii) If documents from any office are not deposited in time the salary of the official concerned in the department will be withheld till this is done. If, however, it is delayed for more than six months the Keeper of the Central Records Office will take over those documents and appoint workers on payment to put the documents in order and all expenses incurred in this connection will be deducted proportionately from the salaries of those officials who are responsible for negligence.

Chapter—III

Removal of Documents

8. *Restriction against removal of documents from the Central Records Office without permission.*—It will not be permissible for any official of the Central Records Office or any other person to take any document out of the premises of the Central Records Office unless

a written permission of the Keeper or Superintendent of the Central Records Office has been obtained for it.

9. Requisition of documents from the Central Records Office.—

(i) When any document from the Central Records Office is required the authorised officer should send the requisition to the Central Records Office giving full particulars of the documents required.

(ii) If a document belonging to one department is required by another department the requisition for such document should be sent through the head of the former department.

(iii) No document whose copy can be obtained and submitted under the rules can in any case be requisitioned from the Central Records Office on the application for its perusal.

*10. Issue of documents from the Central Records Office.—*When any document is requisitioned from the Central Records Office, it should be complied with according to the rules as soon as possible. If however the Keeper of the Central Records Office deems it inexpedient to issue any document he will record his reasons for this and send it to the department to which this document pertains and will act according to the decision of the department.

*11. Alteration in the documents and taking their copies prohibited.—*When any document is sent from the Central Records Office it will not be permissible to make any alteration in it or to write anything thereon and to give any copy of it to any person. After a document has been deposited in the Central Records Office no one except the Keeper of that office is authorised to allow a copy of it to be issued.

12. Returning documents to the Central Records Office.—(i) Any officer who obtains any document from the Central Records Office must return it as soon as it is done with. If it is not possible to return a document within a month the period after which it would be returned should be specified with reasons for its detention and intimated to the Central Records Office. The document should then be returned within the period so specified.

(ii) The Keeper of the Central Records Office should see to it that the documents requisitioned are returned within a month or within the period specified. If not so returned he should ask for it and if it is not returned within two weeks after this reminder or a further extension of period stating the reasons is not obtained the department of the Government concerned should be informed accordingly.

(iii) The official who requisitions a document from the Central Records Office will be responsible for its return to that office.

Chapter—IV

Inspection and copying of Documents

13. *Inspection of judicial records.*—If any one concerned with a law suit wishes to inspect documents connected with that suit and kept in the Central Records Office he shall submit a formal written application to this effect to the Keeper, Central Records Office. After the order of the Keeper has been obtained and the inspection fee realised the applicant will be allowed to inspect the document in the presence of an official of the Central Records Office. It will not be permissible at the time of such inspection to take any pencil or ink notes from the document except its heading and number and year.

14. *Inspection of other documents.*—Except for official purpose and under the order of the authorised official it will not be permissible to allow any one to inspect documents in custody of the Central Records Office, other than judicial records. If in case of these other documents their number and year is required for the purpose of obtaining any copy from them the official concerned of the Central Records Office, will on receipt of an application for inspection and deposit of inspection fee, himself inspect the document and supply the number and date to the applicant.

15. *Copies of documents.*—If a person wishes to obtain copy of any document from the Central Records Office he should apply for it in accordance with the rules. The Keeper of the Central Records Office, may refuse to supply such copy if in his opinion it is not permissible for some reasons. In case of doubt he should consult the department concerned.

Chapter—V

Preservation of Documents.

16. *How the documents are to be kept.*—(i) Files of each office together with the register of reference should be kept in one or more wrappers as necessary.

(ii) Files which are to be preserved for more than fifty years should be kept in stoutly bound volumes and if necessary some or all their pages may be typed or printed and kept in separate volumes which may be sent out on requisition from the Central Records Office instead of the original documents.

(iii) Files which are to be preserved for more than thirty years and less than fifty years should also be kept suitably bound.

(iv) Files which are to be preserved for 15 years or more but less than 20 years should be kept between stout card boards and bound with strong strap.

(v) It is not necessary to keep between card boards such files which are to be retained for less than 15 years.

(vi) No register of any kind which is not bound will be accepted in the Central Records Office nor will any unbound register be kept in that office.

17. *Keeping racks, shelves and boxes ready.*—Racks, shelves and boxes should be kept ready in the Central Records Office according to requirements for keeping the documents. For keeping valuable papers and files which are to be kept permanently, iron chests, fire proof almirahs or strong wooden boxes should be arranged for.

18. *Prohibition of taking fire or a combustible material in the Central Records Office.*—It will not be permissible for any employee of the Central Records Office or any one else to take fire or any combustible material inside the office or to smoke cigarette, huqqa, etc. within its premises.

19. *Sign boards for each room of the Central Records Office.*—Every room in the Central Records Office will have a sign board indicating which items of departmental documents are kept in that room.

20. *Notice at a prominent place in the Office.*—A notice in bold letters should be put up at a prominent place outside the office strictly prohibiting entry into without permission or taking fire or any combustible material in the record rooms.

21. *Preservation of documents from mice or white ants.*—It is the duty of the Superintendent of the Central Records Office to see that its employees are carrying out instructions for preservation of documents and to keep in stock the following material and chemicals according to the need.

(a) Rat traps of iron or wood which can catch rats and bandicoot rats.

(b) Leaves of neem or phenyle balls for keeping within the leaves of documents and in the wrappers.

(c) Powders or balls of such poisonous chemicals which may kill rats and insects etc. if they smell or eat them.

(d) Phenyle or any other chemicals which may be sprinkled to keep away or kill the insects or stop their breeding.

Chapter—VI

Weeding of Documents

22. *Determining period of the preservation of documents.*—The period of retention of documents will be counted from the 1st

October of the year prior to which order for their winding up and filing has been passed.

23. *How long will the documents be preserved.*—Documents of each office will be retained for the period which is specified for them. On the expiry of this period they will be destroyed by the order of the Superintendent, Central Records Office. No other office will carry out destruction of records.

24. *Order for weeding out.*—It is the duty of every clerk of the office of Central Records to prepare in July every year a list of such documents whose period of retention completes in the following September and to submit this list to the Superintendent, Central Records Office. The Superintendent will check the list by examining at least 10 % of the documents and will then submit it to the Keeper of Records in August. The Keeper will check the list by examining at least 5% of the documents and will order their destruction in September. The Keeper may however order retention of some documents for a further specified period if he deems it necessary.

25. *Destruction of Documents.*—(i) After the Keeper of Records has passed orders for destruction of documents it will be the duty of his subordinate officials to take out tags from all files and mix up their leaves within a month. They should also take out blank leaves and card boards from all books and registers. Confidential documents and stamps which are not required to be kept should be torn up. No file should be kept without taking out its tag and no book or register should be left without removing its binding.

(ii) All the wrappers, straps, tags, pins, etc. and blank leaves and card board which are so obtained must be preserved and deposited with the stationery stock of the Records Office after making entries in the stationery register. Other stuff found in weeding out should be sold out as waste paper by auction.

26. *Auction of waste paper.*—It is the duty of the Keeper of Records to fix a date for the auction of waste paper and advertise it in the Bhopal Gazette, also put up posters at prominent places. In fixing the date of auction it should be taken into consideration that sufficient time has been allowed for its publicity. The highest bid at the auction may be accepted, but it will be at the discretion of the Keeper to approve of the sale or reject it. The waste paper should be delivered to the purchaser on payment of full value. If the price is not paid in full within a week the waste paper will be re-auctioned and if in this second auction a lesser price is fetched the difference will be realised from the purchaser in the first auction in the same way as an arrear of Government revenue.

CHALAN (despatch note) of documents disposed
of in the Office.....
date.....month.....
year.

To the Keeper of the Central Records Office,
Bhopal Government.

1. Serial No.
2. Name of Department and number of wrappers.
3. Name of the official with whom the documents are sent.
4. Date of despatch documents from headquarters.
5. Year.
6. Year.
7. Number of wrappers.
8. Number of registers.
9. Number of files.
10. Endorsement of the head of the department.

I have examined the disposed of documents before despatch. These documents are quite in order and properly wrapped according to the rules of the Central Records Office. All the registers prepared by this office in the year are sent. No disposed of paper of the previous year for despatch to the Central Records Office is left in this office.

Signature of the official
concerned.

Signature of the head of the
department.

11. Details of such documents which have been retained for disposal and the period within which they will be despatched to the Central Records Office.

12. Result of the scrutiny of Central Records Office.
13. Date of return of the official mentioned in Column 3.
14. Remarks.

APPENDIX

The following officers of the Political Department are authorised to requisition the documents of the departments mentioned below from the Central Records Office:—

Name of the Officer	Name of Departments
Secy., Political Department	Documents of all departments connected with the Political Department.

The following officers of the Home Department are authorised to requisition documents of the department named below from the Central Records Office:—

Secretary, Home Department	Documents of all departments connected with Home Department.
State Surgeon	Documents of the office of the State Surgeon and its attached offices.
Afsarul Atibba (Head Physician)	Documents of the office of Afsarul Atibba and its attached offices.
Qazi of the State	Documents of the office of Qazi
Mufti of the State	Documents of the office of <i>Ifta</i> and its attached offices.
Director of Endowments	Documents of <i>Waqf</i> Office and its attached offices.
Executive Officer, Municipal	Documents of the Municipal Board, Bhopal and its attached offices.

The following officers of the Army Department are authorised to requisition documents of the departments named below from the Central Records Office:—

The Secretary, Army Department	Documents of all departments connected with the Army department.
The Officer Commanding, Bhopal Lancers	Documents relating to Bhopal Lancers.
The O. C., Sultania Pioneers	Documents relating to Sultania Pioneers, <i>Wali-ahad's</i> own Platoon, Transport and Highland Pioneers.

Name of the Officer	Name of Departments
Commanding Officer battery . . .	Documents relating to Horse Battery and Military Hospital.
Commandant, Reg. Squadron . . .	Documents relating to Reg. Squadron.
Q.M.G.	Documents relating to Stores Fatehgarh Fort Armoury Magazine, or Ordnance Depot

The following officers of the Department of Law and Justice are authorised to requisition documents of the departments and courts named below :

The Secretary, Department of Law and Justice.	Documents of all the offices connected with the Department of Law and Justice.
Registrar, High Court . . .	Documents of High Court-Sessions.
District and Sessions Judge . . .	Documents of Sessions Judges Courts and its subordinate courts,
District Magistrate including City Magistrate.	Documents of the District Magistrates Court and subordinate courts and Cattle Pond.
Inspector General of Police . . .	Documents of all Police Offices.
Superintendent, District Police . . .	Documents of the Office of the Superintendent of Police and its subordinate offices.
Director, C.I.D.	Documents of all C.I.D. Offices.
State Advocate	Documents of the office of the State Advocate.

The following officers of the Revenue Department are authorised to requisition documents of the departments named below: —

The Secretary, Revenue Department . . .	Documents of all department and offices connected with Revenue Department.
Revenue Commissioner	Documents of the Court of Revenue Commissioner and subordinate courts.
Director of Land Records	Documents of all Land Record Offices.

Name of the Officer	Name of Departments.
Registrar, Cooperative Societies	Documents of all offices of Co-operative Societies.
District Nazim (Collector)	Documents of Collectorate and subordinate offices and courts.
Tahsildar	Documents of Tahsil Office and subordinate offices.
Mohtamin Kishtwar	Documents of Kishtwar Office.
Manager, Court of Wards	Documents of Court of Wards Office.
Secretary, Bhopal Produce Trust	Documents of the Office of Secretary Produce Trust and attached offices.
Survey Officer	Survey records.
Chief Conservator	Documents of the office of Chief Conservator and attached offices.
Conservator	Documents of the office of Conservator and attached offices.
Forest Divisional Officer	Documents of the office of Forest Divisional Officer, and attached Offices.
Superintendent, Quarry	Documents of the office of Quarry.

The following officers of the Finance Department are authorised to requisition documents of the departments named below:—

The Secretary, Finance Deptt.	Documents of all departments connected with Finance department.
Director, Commerce & Industry	Documents of the Department of commerce and Industry and attached offices.
Chief Engineer and Secretary, P.W.D.	Documents of the Office of Chief Engineer and Secretary, P. W. D. and attached offices.
Commissioner of Excise and Customs	Documents of the office of the Commissioner, Excise and Customs and attached offices
Superintendent of the Palace Office	Documents of the Palace Office.

Name of the Officer

Name of Departments

The following officers of the Department of Agriculture are authorised to requisition documents of the departments named below:—

The Secretary, Deptt. of Agriculture	Documents of all department connected with the Department of Agriculture.
Director, Deptt. of Agriculture.	Documents of the Department of Agriculture and attached offices.

The following officers of the Department of Education are authorised to requisition documents of the departments named below:—

The Secretary, Department of Education	Documents of all departments connected with the department of Education.
Director of Education	Documents of the office of Director of Education and attached offices.

The following officers of the Palace Staff are authorised to requisition documents of the departments named below:—

Secretary, Palace	Documents of the office of Palace Secretary and attached offices.
Military Secretary	Documents of the office of Military Secretary and attached offices.
Private Secretary	Documents of the office of Private Secretary.

By order,

WAHAJUDDIN HYDER,

Bar-at-Law.

Secretary, Home Department,
Bhopal Government

The Collectorate at Cuttack and Board of Revenue, Cuttack, October 1949.

Through the kindness of the Collector of Cuttack and the Commissioner of Revenues I had the opportunity of seeing the record rooms of the Collectorate and of the Board of Revenue at Cuttack on 12th October 1949. My purpose was primarily to find out if the members of the Indian Historical Records Commission could be profitably taken to these two record rooms with a view to studying the state of maintenance of the records, their arrangement and so forth. I had only a superficial view of the records as it was not possible for me due to pressure on time to go with the contents of the records and assess their research potentialities.

In both these offices the records have been placed in separate rooms assigned for them which have been fitted up with wooden shelves going right up to the top of the rooms.

In the Collectorate Record Room there is a double-locked almirah which contains farmans, sanads and other miscellaneous documents of pre-British days and which are designated "Historical Records". The record rooms in the Collectorate are long with average width and have either doors or windows on both sides along the length admitting sufficient light and air. The lowest shelf is about a foot above the floor and part of the area has been fitted with gangways making the top shelves in each level easily accessible. The wooden racks are slatted also permitting ventilation among the records. The space between two rows of racks is also sufficient for movement. The place was reasonably dry when I visited it, but during a fair portion of the year humidity is great in Cuttack and damp affects the records.

There are three types of stored records according to their physical make-up: (1) bound volumes; (2) bastas, i.e., about $1\frac{1}{2}$ cu. ft. of loose documents and files bound up in cloth into bundles; and (3) bundles, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ cu. ft. each tied between wooden boards. The bound volumes are the older of the lot. The paper and ink are generally of good quality and on the whole the state of preservation is fair, though some papers have become very brittle. There is evidence of borers having infested the records, and I was told that termites and mice also offer active threat. I did not investigate the extent of fungus affectation, but Cuttack being a humid place a sizeable portion of the records must be so affected. There is no arrangement for repairing or rehabilitating the records, nor any

fire-fighting appliances. Smoking is rightly prohibited within the record rooms but not outside in the verandahs.

The above remarks apply more or less to the records of the Board of Revenue with the added fact that overcrowding is greater in the Board of Revenue record rooms. Also, some of the rooms there suffer from lack of light and ventilation. The quantity of brittle documents in the Board of Revenue is quite large. The building is also leaky and I noticed pools of water in the adjoining rooms after the previous night's rain.

As to arrangement, these being mainly revenue and settlement records, they are arranged by the year and thereunder geographically. Weeding is done as follows: at the time of closing a file the office of origin indicates the retention period. This is entered in the accession register which also serves as index. At the expiry of the retention period the file is pulled out and disposed of, and the fact is entered in the register against the original entry of the file.

Physically, the volumes are placed on the racks vertically like books, and the bundles, cloth or wooden board, are stacked horizontally one above the other. The cloth bundles are not always carefully made with the result that the sides and edges of many documents have got folded or creased. The maps and plans are rolled into cylindrical shape, tied with a string and stored pell mell in almirahs.

On the whole the conditions prevailing in the record rooms of the two offices I saw can be described as unsatisfactory from the point of view of physical health of the records and utilization for research. They are apparently satisfactory for present administrative requirements. But if things are allowed to go on as at present, a large part of the records will be lost physically in the years to come, and the rest will be difficult to locate or rendered meaningless having been torn from their relevant context. This will be a serious loss from the point of view of the study of Orissan history and of the development of that part of India.

This is only a cursory note, and I should be happy to make suggestions for better preservation and arrangement of the records in Orissa if the Government of Orissa so desires and indicate the maximum amount of money it would be prepared to spend for this purpose by way of capital expenditure and recurring expenditure annually.

APPENDIX K

List of books and periodicals presented to the Indian Historical Records Commission and the National Archives of India during the year 1950.

GROUP I.—*Presented by Authors and individuals.*

Dr. A. S. Altekar, *Patna University, Patna.*

10 Year Index of the Journal of the Numismatic Society.

L'Ambassade de France aux Indes.

Experience de vérité ou Autobiographie traduction de l'édition Anglaix par Georges Belmont, 1950. 3 copies.

Captain Khan Bhadur S. R. Modey.

Notes on the subjects of Shivaji's sword and portrait.

M. Julien Cain, *Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, France.*

(1) Bibliography de la France Theses 1944.

(2) Bibliographie de la France ou Journal General de L'imprimerie et de la Librairie. Nos. 1—32.

Dr. S. K. Bhuyan, *Director of Historical and Antiquarian Studies in Assam, Gauhati.*

Anglo Assamese Relations by Dr. S. K. Bhuyan.

GROUP II.—*Presented by the Learned Institutions.*

Andhra University, Waltair.

1. Budhist Remains in Andhra and the History of Andhra between 225 and 610 A.D. 1932, by Dr. K. R. Subramanian.

2. Advanced History of India, 1942 by P. T. Srinivasa Ayengar.

3. Forgotten Chapter of Andhra History by M. S. Sarma.

4. History of the Reddy Kingdom, 1948 by M. S. Sarma.

Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.

1. Bhoja Raja by P. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar.

2. Dutch in Malabar, 1946 by P. C. Alexander.

3. Maratha Rule in the Carnatic by C. K. Srinivasan.

4. Indian History in Tamil.

5. History of Gingee and its Rulers by C. S. Srinivasachari.

Archaeological Department, Government of Travancore.

Administration Report of the Archæological Department
(Government of Travancore) 1123 M.E.

Association of Principals of Technical Institutions. C/o Delhi
Polytechnic, Delhi.

Journal of the Association of Principals of Technical Institutions in India.

February 1950.

August 1950.

Benares Hindu University, Benares.

1. Age of the Imperial Guptas 1934 by R. D. Banerji.
2. Aspects of Ancient Indian Economic Thought by K. V. R. Aiyangar.

Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.

Mahabharata—Santiparvan, Pt. II, Page 19.

Annals, Vol. XXX 1949.

Bharata Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala, Poona.

Explorations at Karad.

Report of the Excavations carried out by the Mandala in
1948-49.

Bombay University, Bombay.

Asokan Inscriptions in India, 1948 by M. A. Mehendale.

British Information Services, New Delhi.

Fortnightly Review of News and Events, Sept. 1950.

Ancient Monuments and Historical Buildings (H. M. Sty. Office Publ.).

Geological Survey and Museum (H. M. Sty. Publ.)

Govt. Publications Monthly List June, 1950.

Calcutta University, Calcutta.

1. Ancient Indian Chronology 1947 by P. C. Sen Gupta.
2. Contributions to the History of the Hindu Revenue System, 1929 by U. N. Ghosal.
3. Agrarian System in Ancient India, 1930 by U. N. Ghoshal.
4. Sources of Law and Society in Ancient India, 1914 by N. C. Sen.
5. Orissa in the Making, 1925 by B. C. Majumdar.
6. Administration of Justice during the Muslim Rule in India, 1934 by Wahed Hussain.

7. Maharaja Rajballabh, 1947 by R. C. Majumdar.
8. Rise of the Sikh Power (2nd edition), 1946 by N. K. Sinha.
9. Training in Leadership and Citizenship for Young India, 1942 by S. C. Ray.
10. Social and Rural Economy of Northern India, Vol. II, 1945 by A. N. Bose.
11. Mauryya Yuger Bharatiya Samaj, 1945 by N. C. Banerjee.
12. Some Historical Aspects of the Inscriptions of Bengal, 1942 by B. C. Sen.
13. Economic Life and Progress in Ancient India, Vol. I, 1945 by N. C. Bannerjee.

Consulate for Italy, Bombay.

Bulletin for Italian Cultural Information, Vol. II, Nos. 1—5; 7—8, 1950.

Conseil D' Administration, Chandernagar.

Chandernagar Gazette (in Bengali), 6 issues of 1950.

Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi.

India Quarterly, January—September, Vol. VI, Nos. 1—3, 1950.

Editor, Journal of Indian History, Travancore University, Trivandrum.

Journal of Indian History, August 1947—August 1950, Nos. 74—83.

Kasi Nagari Pracharini Sabha.

Hindi Samachar Patra Suchi, Vol. I, 1826—1925.

Kodak Limited, Bombay.

Storage of Microfilms, Sheet Films and Prints.

Madras University, Madras.

1. History of Sri Vaishnavas by R. Gopinatha Rao.
2. The Kaveri, the Maukharis and the Sangam Age, 1925 by T. G. Aravamudan.
3. Stone Age in India, 1926 by P. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
4. Political Theory of the Government of India, 1928 by M. Ruthnaswami.
5. Indian Currency System, 1930 by J. C. Coyajee.
6. Political Theory of Imperialism by K. Zachariah.
7. Evolution of Hindu Administrative Institutions in South India by S. K. Ayyangar.
8. Purpose and Progress, 1934 by John McKenzie.
9. Considerations on some aspects of Ancient Indian Polity by K. V. R. Ayyangar.

10. Inter-Statal Law—The Law affecting the Relations of the Indian States with the British Crown by K. M. Panikkar.
11. History of the Poets of Southern India and the Deccan by Moulvi Muhammad Monawar Gowar Sahib Bahadur.
12. Humanism and Indian Thought, 1937 by A. Chakravarti.
13. Some Influences of British Administrative System in India, 1939 by M. Ruthnaswami.
14. Rudra Siva, 1941 by N. Venkataramanayya.
15. New Constitution and after, by S. A. Khan.
16. Kambuja—Desa by R. C. Majumdar.
17. Reorganising of Education in the Madras Presidency.
18. Madras Finance by B. V. Narayanaswami Naidu.
19. History of Sri Vijaya by K. A. Nilakanta Sastri.
20. Studies in the History of the third Dynasty of Vijayanagara, 1935—1946 by N. Venkataramanayya. 3 Vols.
21. Economic Conditions in Southern India, 1936 by Dr. A. Appadoari.
22. Further Sources of Vijayanagara History by K. A. Nilakanta Sastri and Dr. N. Venkataramanayya. 3 Vols.
23. Report on the Modi Mss. in the Tanjore Palace Library by R. S. Shelvankar.
24. Historical Methods in relation to problems of South Indian History by K. A. Nilakanta Sastri.
- 25—27. Burhan's Tuzule-I-Walajahi, Edited by S. Md. Hussain Nainar. Parts I—III.
28. Diwan-I-Bedar by Md. Hussain Mahvi Siddiqui.
29. Arab Geographers' Knowledge of South India by S. Md. Hussain Nainar.
30. Anwar Nama of Abjadi by Muhammad Husayn Mahvi.
31. Futhus Salatin by Isami. Edited by A. S. Usha.
32. Waqiat-I-Azfari by Md. Hussain Mahvi Siddiqui.
33. Diwan-I-Azfari by Md. Hussain Mahvi Siddiqui.
34. Souvenir Brochure of Alagappa Chettiar College, 1950.
35. Sources of the Nawabs of Carnatic, 1940.

The Ninety-third Annual Report of the University of Madras, 1949.

Mysore University, Mysore.

1. Munro System of British Statesmanship in India by K. N. V. Sastry.
2. Sources of Karnataka History, Vol. I by Srikantasastry.
3. The University Library, Mysore. Books and Periodicals added to the Library, 1944.

Nagpur University, Nagpur.

1. Future Constitution of India, 1930 by H. S. Gour.
2. Industrial Development of India by Dr. P. C. Roy.
3. Background of Maratha Renaissance, 1946 by N. K. Behere.
4. Astronomical Method and its Application to the Chronology of Ancient India, 1942 by Dr. K. L. Daftari.
5. India: A Conflict of Cultures by Dr. K. Motwani.
6. Shivaji Period in Maratha History by G. S. Sardesai.
7. History of C.P. and Berar by Y. M. Kale.
8. Hindustani Raj Dharmik Itihas Samanya Nirikshan by Dr. S. D. Pendse.
9. Social Institutions in Ancient India by Dr. K. L. Daftri.
10. Matrix of Indian Culture by Dr. D. N. Majumdar.
11. Annual Bulletin of the Nagpur Historical Society.
October 1947, No. 2.
October 1948, No. 3.

Services Culturel Francais, Calcutta.

Les Archives de France.

Surveyor General of India.

Historical Records of the Survey of India, Vol. II, 1800 to 1815.
Collected and compiled by Col. R. H. Phillimore.

Tagore Memorial Publications, New Delhi.

The Great Nehrus.

Utkal University, Cuttack.

- (1) Glimpses of Kalinga History by M. M. Das.
- (2) History of Early Gangas of Kalinga by R. S. Rao.
- (3) History of Kalinga in Telugu by R. S. Rao.
- (4) Journal of the Andhra Historical Research Society, Vols. XV and XVI.
- (5) Several Reprints on Epigraphy, History etc.

Varendra Research Society, Rajshahi, East Pakistan.

- (1) Annual Report of the Varendra Research Society for the year ending 31st March 1949.
- (2) Ancient Monuments of Varendra by Akshay Kumar Maitra.

GROUP IIA

Anjuman Tarikh, Bagh Amomi, Kabul, Afghanistan—Vols. 49 to 86.

1328. *Irani year.*

L'Ecole Francaise D' Extreme-Orient. Hanoi.

Bulletin De L'Ecole Francaise D'Extreme-Orient, Tome XLIII, 1943—46.

Hant—Commissariat De France EnIndochine.

- (1) Bulletin De la Societe Des Etudes Indochinoises revue Savante (1 copy).
- (2) Sud-Est. revue De l'enge Documentation, Illustree. (1 copy.)
- (3) France Asia, revue litteraire. (1 copy).
- (4) Bulletin Economique de l'Indo-Chine. (1 copy)..

Royal Danish Legation, Commercial Section.

Commercial Intelligence and Statistics Issue.

Issue Nos. 1—9, 12, 13-1950.

Danish Foreign Office Journal.

Journal No. 2 1950.

GROUP III

Bodleian Library, Oxford.

Bodleian Library Record. Nos. 1—29, October 1938 to January 1950.

British Museum, London.

Indian Coins, Ancient India, 1936.

Indian Coins, Moghul Emperors, 1892.

Catalogue of Sanskrit Mss, 1902.

Catalogue of Demotic Papyri. Vol. I, 1935.

Commonwealth Relations Office, London.

India Office Library Monthly list of select accessions in

European Languages.

January and February 1950.

April—July 1950.

*Institute of Historical Research, London.*Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research, Vol. XXIII,
No. 67. May 1950.

28th Annual Report.

Liverpool Public Libraries, Liverpool.

Liverpool Public Libraries Centenary, 1850—1950.

Oxford University Press, London.

Economic and Social History of the World War Series.

(1) Beveridge: British Food Control, 1918.

(2) Cole: Trade Unionism and Munitions, 1923.

(3) Dearle: Dictionary of Official Wartime Organisations,
1928.

(4) Dearle: Economic Chronicle, 1929.

(5) Hirst and Allen: British War Budgets, 1926.

(6) Hirst: Consequences of the war to Great Britain, 1934.

(7) Hill: War and Insurance, 1927.

(8) Jones: Rural Scotland during the war, 1926.

(9) Keith: War Government of the British Dominions, 1921

(10) Scott: The Industries of the Clyde Valley, 1924.

(11) Stamp: Taxation during the war, 1932.

(12) Van der Flier: Netherland's war Finances, 1923.

*School of Oriental and African Studies, London.*Report of the Governing Body, Statement of Accounts and
Departmental Reports for the year ending 31st July
1949.

GROUP IV

Academie Royale De Belgique.

Bulletin De la Commission Royale D'Histoire, CXIII, 1948.

Bulletin De la Tome CXIV, 1949.

Les Cahiers De La Documentation, Bruxelles

4 e Annee, Nos. 1—5, 1950.

Bulgarian Bibliographical Institute, Bulgaria.

Balgarski Knigopis.

Consiglio Nazionale Delle Ricerche, Roma.

La Ricerca Scientifica. Gennaio—

Febbraio 1950.

Marzo 1950.

Aprile 1950.

Nos. 1—4.

Wiadomosci Statystyczne, Warsaw, Poland.

Wiadomosci Statystyczne, Rok XXIII, Zeszyt 3, Marzec.

Fundamental Library of Social Sciences (Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.), Moscow.

(1) Voprosi Istorii—Nos. 2—12.

(2) Vvestnik Dryevnyes Istorii—Nos. 1-2.

(3) Akademiya Nayia USSR

Istoricheskiye Zapiski, Nos. 28—30.

Historical Archives of the City of Cologne, West Germany.

Köln 1900 Jahre Stadt.

Director of the Deutsche Bibliothek, Frankfurt, Germany.

Das Deutsche Buch. Heft 1—3. 1950.

Indisch Instituut, Amsterdam.

(1) Zeven En Dertigste Jaarverslag, 1947.

(2) Musicologica, 1950.

International Federation for Documentation, the Hague.

Review of Documentation, Vol. XVII, 1950. Fasc. 1—4.

Kern Institute, Leyden.

Annual Bibliography of Indian Archaeology, Vols. XV, III, VI, XII.

Koninklijke Bibliotheek, South Gravenhage.

Nederlandse overheidsuitgaven, Vols. I—XVIII, 1929—1946.

Budapest Catalogue Du Department de Peinture Etrangere Moderne.

A Modern Kulfoldi Keptar Katalogusa, 1950.

Hungarian Libraries Board, Budapest.

Hungarian Libraries Board.

Országos Konyvtari Központ, December 1949.

Hungarian Libraries Board Orszagos Konyvtari Kazpont,
Budapest.

Kiallitasa, a litografia Feltalalasanak 150. Evforduloja
Alkalmabol, Budapest, 1949.

Mussee Hongrois Des Beaux-Arts, Budapest.

Bulletin Du Musee Hongrois des Beaux Arts, No. 1. Mai 1947.

Bulletin Du Musee Hongrois des Beaux Arts, No. 2. Juin 1948.

Bulletin Du Musee Hongrois des Beaux Arts, No. 3.
Septembre 1949.

Stadsbibliotekarie, Halmstad, Sweden.

(1) Fran Napoli Resebre by A. Munthe, 1885.

(2) Illustrerad Verldshistoria, 1—6, 1879—82.

(3) Ryssland under Alexander III, by E. B. Lanin, 1892.

(4) Abdul Hamid, by G. Dorys, 1901.

(5) Manrice Maeterlinck, by G. Harry, 1911.

(6) Illustrerad Verldshistoria by Ernst Wallis, 1878.

(7) Napoleon Efter Waterloo (1815—1820).

(8) Jean Jaegnes Rousseau by J. Lemaitre, 1912.

State Archives, Rome.

(1) Nuovo Ordinamento Degli Archivi del Reguo.

(2) Gli Archivi di Stato Italiani.

(3) Notizie Degli Archivi di Stato, Anni IV—VII, IX.

Consiglio-Nanzionale Delle Ricerche, Roma.

La Ricerca Scientifica. January—June, 1950.

UNESCO, Paris.

Page: P. Vergili Muronis Aeneidos, Lib. I.

Page: P. Vergili Maronis Aeneidos, Lib. VI.

Richards: Vergil Aeneid, Book VIII.

Stdgwick: The Aeneid of Vergil, Book VI.

Madeley: Cicero's Orations against Catiline, III-IV.

Allcroft and Masom: Vergil Aeneid, Book I—V.

Allcroft and Mills: Vergil Aeneid, Book II.

Allcroft and Mason. Vergil Aeneid, Book III.

Freeman: Vegil Aeneid, Book V.

Mills: Lucican, Charon and Piscator.

Handbook of National Commissions, 1949.

Scott, Walter: Journal, 1825—32. 1891.

Hope, Anthony Rupert of Hentzan.

Browning, E. B: Poetical Works, 1910.

Laski and Zimmern: Problems of peace, 1932.

Basch, Antonin: Price for peace, 1945.

Machray: Poland, 1914—1931.

A. L. A. and B. L. A. List of subject headings. 1911.

UNESCO, Paris.

1. UNESCO Courier, January—August, 1950.

2. UNESCO Official Bulletin, Nos. 2-3, 1950.

3. UNESCO Bulletin for Libraries, Vol. IV, Nos. 1—6, January—June, 1950.

4. Fundamental Education Abstracts, January—May, 1950.

Uppsala University Library, Uppsala.

(1) Acta Bibliothecae, Vols. I—VII.

(2) The Uttaradhyayanasutra, Livr. 1, 1922.

(3) Rudra by Ernst Arbman, 1922.

(4) Brahman by Jarl Charpentier, 1932.

(5) Klein Beitrage Zur Indoiranischen Mythologie by Jarl Charpentier, 1911.

(6) Der Dialekt der Sogenannten Shahbazgarhi—redaktion, 1894.

(7) Pacceka buddhageschichten, 1908.

(8) Indian Travels of Apollanius of Tyana by Jarl Charpentier, 1931.

(9) Catalogue Du Department De Peinture Etrangere Moderne, 1950.

(10) Livro da Seita by J. Charpentier.

GROUP V

Friends Historical Library of Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, U.S.A.

(1) Willem Sewel of Amsterdam, 1653—1720.

(2) Eight First Biographies of William Penn.

(3) The Rise of Quakerism in Amsterdam, 1655—1665.

(4) Benjamin Farley and Quakerism in Rotterdam.

Harvard University Library, Massachusetts.

Harvard Library Bulletin, Vol. IV, Nos. 1-2, 1950.

Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, California.

Twenty-second Annual Report of the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, July 1948—June 1949.

Illinois State Library, Illinois.

Bulletin of the Illinois Libraries, January—April, and June 1950.

Indiana State Library, Indianapolis.

Library Occurrent, December, March, June 1950. Vol. 16, Nos. 8—10, 1950.

Library Journal, New York.

Library Journal, January—August, 1950.

Library of Congress, Washington.

(1) Library of Congress. Information Bulletin, January—July, 1950.

(2) Library of Congress Publications, 1936—46.

(3) Library of Congress. The United States Quarterly Book List, March 1949, June 1949, March 1950, June 1950.

(4) Library of Congress. Proceedings of the Assembly of Librarians of the America, May 12 to June 6, 1947.

(5) Early Music Books in the Library of Congress, 1948.

(6) Information for Readers in the Library of Congress.

(7) Library of Congress. Rules for Descriptive Cataloguing in the Library of Congress, 1949.

(8) Studies of Descriptive Cataloguing, 1946.

(9) Library of Congress Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions, November 1949, February 1950.

(10) Annual Report of the Library of Congress, 1948.

National Archives, U.S.A.

(1) Fifteenth Annual Report of the Archivist of the United States, 1948-1949.

(2) Tenth Annual Report of the Archivist of the United States on the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, 1948-1949.

(3) Bulletin of the National Archives, No. 5.

This Repair and Preservation of Records by A. E. Minogue:
3 copies.

National Society of Autograph Collectors, New York.

Autograph Collectors Journal, October 1948 to January 1950.

APPENDIX L

LIST OF EXHIBITS

FROM THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

The exhibits displayed in this collection have been classified into the following five groups :—

- I. Document of general interest (or their photo copies), throwing light on several significant episodes of the history of India from 1765 to 1949.
- II. Documents relating to Madhya Pradesh (or their photo copies), with special reference to Nagpur.
- III. Select documents in languages other than English (or their photo copies).
- IV. Specimens illustrating different methods of repair and preservation of records.
- V. Photographs illustrating different aspects of archives keeping in the National Archives of India.

The first document in this group is dated 9 September, 1765 and marks one of the most significant events in the history of modern India, viz, the obtaining of the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa by the East India Company; the last is an approved copy of the Constitution of India bearing the signatures of the members of the Constituent Assembly. The interval is covered by a number of documents relating to a variety of subjects—political history, administrative evolution, economic and social reforms, education, to mention only a few. Particular mention may be made of those relating to the early history of the postal system in India (items 4 & 41 to 44 of the list) and a few records illustrating the early growth of the Indian press. Important among the latter are Adam's Minute regarding the abuse of the Press in India (item 20) and Macaulay's and Metcalfe's Minutes on the repeal of the Press Regulation of 1823 and the enforcement of an act in its place (items 28 & 29). Another important document is the copy of a petition to the Governor-General from a group of prominent British and Indian citizens of Calcutta including William Adam, Dwarkanath Tagore, Russick Lal Mallick, E. M. Gordon, Russomoy Dutt, L. L. Clarke, C. Hogg, T. H. Burkin Young and others praying for the repeal of Adam's Press Regulations (item 23). Outstanding among more recent documents in the group are those on the poet Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi (exhibit Nos. 47-50), as also those relating to the Constituent Assembly of India (item 51-54).

Most of the documents in the second group relate to Nagpur, the venue of the present session of the Indian Historical Records Commission. They trace, in a brief out-line, the history of the

ruling Maratha family of Nagpur for at least three generations. Exhibit No. 62 shows Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla's "determination to maintain intact the friendly relations subsisting between him and the English Company."

A very interesting document in this group which shows the common beliefs and practices of the Marathas is a letter from Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla to Lord Cornwallis (exhibit No. 64), sending a packet of sesame and saying that "sesame cooked in sugar at the time the Sun enters the Capricorn will bring good luck to him during the ensuing year." No less interesting are the two documents (exhibit Nos. 76 and 78) which relate to the abolition of the practice of "Sati" in Nagpur; while the tourist and adventurer will perhaps find greater interest in T. H. Colebrooke's narrative (exhibit No. 69) of a journey to the Court of Nagpur along a route opened by the inland traders. Exhibit No. 77 contains a report (along with a sketch) on the roads in the Jubbulpore Division. Exhibit No. 82 gives a list of articles forwarded to the Resident by the Maharaja of Nagpur for transmission to the Grand Exhibition of Works of Industry and Art to be held in London in the year 1851, and exhibit Nos. 86 and 88 show the efforts for the development of cotton cultivation in Madhya Pradesh in the fifties of the 19th century.

The eleven documents in the third group are in eleven different languages (mostly Oriental), being a fairly representative selection of documents in languages other than English in the custody of the National Archives of India. An interesting document in the group is a letter in Burmese from the Viceroy of Arakan (item 96) addressed to the Governor-General of India, permitting all European nations to enjoy equal freedom of trade in Burma. Exhibit No. 99 represents a very rare specimen of the Indo-Tibetan style of painting. Its borders are illuminated with decorative figures of dragons, conchshells and Kinnara females in bright colours.

All the exhibits in the above three groups have been arranged chronologically.

EXHIBITS OF GENERAL INTEREST

1. An English copy of the Farman from the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam granting the Diwani of the Provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the East India Company. (Home Public Cons. 9 September, 1765, No 2).
2. Copy of a notice dated 30th June, 1766 regarding the establishment of gold currency and coinage of gold Mohurs in order to obviate the inconvenience arising from the prevailing scarcity of silver. (Home Pub. Cons. 28 July, 1766, No 12).

3. An autograph letter from Warren Hastings, dated 7 September, 1773, stating that he had concluded an agreement with the Nawab Wazir of Oudh by which the districts of Kora and Allahabad were ceded to the latter on condition of his paying fifty lakhs of rupees to the Company. (Foreign Secret Cons. 23 September, 1773, No. 3).
4. An autograph minute by Warren Hastings on the proposal of establishing a packet postal service between India and the Suez "as it is of the greatest importance to the Company that their letters to and from India should be conveyed with as little delay as possible." (Home Cons. 23 March, 1778, No. 28).
5. Detailed regulations made for the printing, issue and circulation of Treasury Notes by the East India Company. (Home Pub. Cons. 8 May 1780, No. 19).
6. A form of the Treasury Notes issued by the East India Company. (Home Pub. Cons. 8 May, 1780, No. 20).
7. A letter in Persian from Nana Farnavis, Minister of the Peshwa, to the Governor-General requesting him to send military assistance to the Peshwa and the Nizam against Tipu Sultan. Bears the seal of Nana Farnavis. (Original). (Foreign Persian 14 November, 1785, No. 94).
8. A letter (dated June, 1787) from Krishna Chandra Ghoshal and Jainarayan Ghoshal to Lord Cornwallis demanding the establishment of an Industrial Home to accommodate the homeless and the destitute. These people were to be imparted training in the subject of their choice and to be provided with suitable work. The letter is significant as it is one of the earliest Indian documents recognising the individual right to be provided by the State with suitable means of livelihood. (Persian O. R. June 1787, No. 280).
9. A letter in Persian from the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam to Lord Cornwallis requesting that as the rebel Ghulam Qadir Khan is bent on ruining the kingdom, His Lordship should order the English troops stationed at Daranagar to attack the Mahals of the rebel chief. Bears the Emperor's own handwriting in pencil at the top. (Foreign Persian, 4 October, 1787, No. 503).
10. A letter in Persian from Ali Ibrahim Khan, Judge at Banaras, reporting that Marathas have released Shah Alam from the room in which he was confined after having been blinded by Ghulam Qadir. Bears the seal of Ali Ibrahim Khan at the bottom. (Foreign Persian, 24 October 1788, No. 501).
11. Draft Rules framed by Nawab Muhammad Riza Khan, Naib Diwan of Bengal, for the consideration of Lord Cornwallis on 15 August 1789 with a view to check slave-trade in Bengal and

investing the slaves with certain fundamental rights—such as right not to be mutilated, not to be employed on a work of disagreeable, or illegal and undesirable nature, not to be forced into a life of sin, not to be sold, and to become free after a stipulated period. It is significant that this proposal was mooted 44 years before the abolition of slave trade by the English Parliament. (Persian O.R. 20 August, 1789, No. 202).

12. A letter in Persian from Tipu Sultan saying that he has deputed his vakils to the Governor-General in order to negotiate a treaty of peace with the East India Company. Bears the seal and signature of Tipu Sultan. (Original). (Persian O.R. 12 February 1792, No. 114).
13. An autograph minute of Sir John Shore, dated 18 February 1795, containing a consideration of the policy which should be adopted by the Government in the event of a war between the Marathas and the Nizam. (Foreign Political Cons. 20 February, 1795, No. 25).
14. A letter in Persian from Daulat Rao Sindhia to the Governor-General (Sir John Shore) informing him that Rao Baji Rao, the elder son of Raghunath Rao has been installed as the Peshwa in succession to Madho Rao who is dead. Bears a small beautiful seal of Daulat Rao Sindhia. (Original). (Foreign Persian O.R. 9 September, 1796, No. 328).
15. A letter in Persian from Nizam Ali Khan, Nizam of Hyderabad, to the Governor-General (Lord Wellesley) intimating that he has made over to Capt. Kirkpatrick copies of correspondence which passed between him and Tipu Sultan. Bears the Seal of the Nizam. (Foreign Persian O.R. 10 February 1799, No. 19). (Original).
16. A letter from the Maharaja of Nepal congratulating the Governor-General (Lord Wellesley) on the success of the English fleet in Egypt, and noting with pleasure that the Sultan of Turkey and the Czar of Russia have joined the English as active allies. Bears the seal of the Maharaja. (Foreign Persian O.R. 28 September, 1799, No. 286).
17. Letter in Persian from Muhammad Shah of Persia, congratulating Lord Minto on his assumption of the Office of Governor-General at Calcutta and stating that cordial relations have been existing for long between the English and the Shahs of Persia. (Foreign Persian O.R. 25 September, 1807, No. 485-A.) (Original).
18. An autograph minute of Lord Minto, dated 17 June 1808, stating his views upon the progressive activity of the intrigues and exertions of the French Embassy in Persia directed against

the British possessions in India and proposing to despatch envoys to the Courts of Kabul and Lahore. (Foreign Secret and Separate Cons. 20 June, 1808, No. 2).

19. A letter in Persian from Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Lahore, stating that in accordance with Lord Minto's instructions he will accord every possible assistance to Elphinstone when the latter passes through his territory on his way back from Peshawar. Bears the seal of the Maharaja. (Foreign Persian O.R. 28 July, 1809, No. 400).
20. Adam's Minute, dated the 14th August, 1822, regarding the abuse of the Press in India. He submits one issue of the Calcutta Journal to substantiate his remarks. (Home Pub. Cons. 17 October, 1822, No. 3).
21. Adam's Minute, dated the 1st September, 1822, regarding the power of the Government to deport out of the country any European who "misused" the freedom of the Press in India. (Home Pub. Cons. 17 October 1822, No. 4).
22. A report by Mr. Hodgson, Officiating Resident at Khatmandu, on the indigenous method of manufacturing paper in Nepal in the early part of the 19th century and recommending its adoption in India—(Foreign Pol. Cons. 13 January, 1832, No. 20).
23. Copy of a petition presented to the Governor-General (Lord William Bentinck) on 6th February 1835 by a group of prominent British and Indian citizens of Calcutta including William Adam, Dwarkanath Tagore, Russick Lal Mallick, E. M. Gordon, Russomoy Dutt, L. L. Clarke, C. Hogg, T. H. Burkin Young, David Hare, T. E. M. Turton Young and J. Sutherland praying for the repeal of "useless" and "pernicious" Adam Regulations.—(Home Pub. Cons. 6 February, 1835, No. 38).
24. Reply to the above petition by H. T. Prinsep, Secretary to the Government, assuring the petitioners on behalf of the Governor-General that the unsatisfactory state of affairs would be amended at an early date—(Home Pub. Cons. 6 February, 1835, No. 39).
25. Minute, dated 2 February, 1835 by T. B. Macaulay on the Indian education in India with endorsement by Lord Bentinck—(Home Pub. Cons. 7 March, 1835, No. 15).
26. Original Minutes and notes on the question of State Educational Policy by Lord William Bentinck, Thomas Babington Macaulay, Alexander Ross, Henry Thoby Prinsep and Col. Morrison. The marginal notes (in pencil) on Prinsep's minute are from Macaulay—(Home Pub. Cons. 1835, March 7, No. 19 & K.W.).

27. Minutes of Messrs. W. H. Macnaghton, H. Shakespear and H. T. Prinsep, Members of the General Committee of Public Instruction on the promotion of Education, European Literature and Science among Indians—(Pub. Cons. 22 Apr, 1835, Nos. 10, 10A & 11).
28. Macaulay's Minute, dated 16th April 1835 on Act XI of 1835, repealing the Press Regulations of 1823 and substituting an Act in their place—(Home Judl. Cons. 18 May, 1835, No. 1).
29. Metcalfe's Minute of 17 April and 27 April, 1835 on the repeal of the Press Regulations and the enforcement of an Act in their place. Below Metcalfe's signature appears that of Macaulay—(Home Judicial Cons. 18 May, 1835, No. 2).
30. A holograph minute of T. B. Macaulay, dated 4th June, 1835, relative to the proposed instructions to the Law Commission in framing a Criminal Code applicable for the whole of the Indian Empire—(Home Judl. Criminal Cons. 15 June, 1835, No. 1).
31. An autograph communication, dated 15th June, 1835 from the Governor-General-in-Council to T. B. Macaulay informing him that they have appointed him an additional Member and the President of the Indian Law Commission—(Home Judl. Proceedings, 15 June, 1835, No. 3).
32. Instructions to the Indian Law Commission for preparing a complete Criminal Code applicable to the whole of British India. The "Indian Law Commissioners" were appointed in 1835 by the Governor-General-in-Council in accordance with the provisions of the Charter Act of 1833, to fulfil a double object—to disentangle the complications in the existing laws and to advise on new projects of legislation. Besides drafting the Indian Penal Code, the Commission laid the basis for the codes of civil and criminal procedure and several other laws—(Home Judl. Cons. 15 June, 1835, No. 3).
33. Resolution passed on 15th June, 1835 by the Governor-General-in-Council for the establishment of a separate Legislative Department of the Government of India. Bears the initials of the Governor-General and the members of the Council. This change was necessitated by a considerable increase of legislative business of the Central Government after the passing of the Charter Act of 1833—[Home Judl. (Civil) Cons. 15 June, 1835, No. 6A].
34. A letter dated 28 March, 1836 from the Tea Committee to the Secretary to the Government regarding the expediency of employing a Chinese expert and an additional number of planters from China for tea plantation in India—(Reve. Agri. Cons. 11 April, 1836, No. 9).

35. Resolution passed by the Governor-General-in-Council on 4th September, 1837 relative to the arrangements for the working of the Council and the administration during the absence of the Governor-General from Fort William. Bears the initials of Auckland and members of the Council—(Home Legislative Cons. 4 September, 1837, No. 7).
36. A letter dated 9 September 1839 from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India to the Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, concerning the engagement of American cotton experts for improving the cultivation of cotton in India and stating how they are to be distributed between Bengal, Madras and Bombay Presidencies—(Home Rev. Cons. October, 1839, No. 33).
37. A holograph minute dated 24th November, 1839 by Lord Auckland on the promotion of education in India—(Home G.G. Cons. 24 November, 1839, No. 10).
38. Proclamation dated 29th March, 1849 issued by the Governor-General of India on the annexation of the Punjab to the British Empire in India—(Foreign Secret Cons. 28 April, 1849, No. 21).
39. A holograph Minute of Lord Dalhousie, dated 1 April, 1850 on the promotion of female education in India—(Home Pub. Cons. 11 April, 1850, No. 74).
40. A holograph minute of Lord Dalhousie, dated 22 August, 1850 regarding the selection of a competent person to undertake the work of geological examination of the Salt Range and of the hills to the north of the Punjab with a view to ascertaining the real nature and extent of their mineral products—(Foreign Pol. Cons. 11 October, 1850, No. 209).
41. Despatch dated 18 March 1853 from the Secretary to Government to the Superintendent of Machinery concerning the introduction of postage stamps in supersession of the system of money payments as postage as recommended in the Post Office Commission Report of 1 May, 1851, and with a suggestion that "it would be more desirable to have two sets of stamps—one for ordinary purposes and the other exclusively for public business".—(Home Pub. Cons. 18 March, 1853, No. 1).
42. A holograph minute by Lord Dalhousie, the Governor-General, on the practicability of preparing postage stamps in India—(Home Pub. Cons. 1 July, 1853, No. 3).
43. An autograph minute, dated 5 May, 1854 by Lord Dalhousie stating that since lithography cannot be safely relied upon for permanent supply of postage stamps in India, the Court of Directors have been requested to expedite supply of postage stamps from England—(Home Pub. Cons. 12 May, 1854, No. 44).

44. A letter dated 11 May, 1854 from the Deputy Surveyor General, Lithographic Branch, to the Officiating Secretary, Government of India, stating that the printing of postal stamps had progressed very satisfactorily and that about three lakhs were being printed daily. and forwards their specimens to the Government in duplicate—(Home Pub. Cons. 19 May, 1854, No. 64).
45. A letter dated the 12th October, 1867, from Raja Jykishen Dass Bahadoor, Secretary, British Indian Association, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, regarding more extensive employment of the vernacular languages of India as the medium of instruction—[Edu. Cons. (A) Dec. 1867, Nos. 12—14).
46. A letter from Gopal Krishna Gokhale, dated 18 February, 1910 to the Secretary, Legislative Department forwarding his Resolution on Compulsory Free Elementary Education. It will be recalled that the introduction of free education was one of the objects which G. K. Gokhale had made his life-mission and that all his endeavours came to nothing chiefly through official inertia and red tape—(Legislative Dept. April 1910, Nos. 215—18).
47. Romain Rolland's letter (in French), dated the 20th November, 1935, addressed to poet Tagore, thanking him for becoming a member of the World Congress of Peace, and saying that thereby India has joined hands with other countries of the world in the defence of peace.
48. English translation of "Jana-Gana-Mana" ("The Morning Song of India"), now India's National Anthem, in poet Tagore's own hand and bearing his signature. It is dated 28th February 1919.
49. "ARABINDA RABINDRER LAHA NAMASHKAR", or poet Tagore's greetings to Sri Aurobindo. The Bengali poem is in the Poet's own hand and is dated 7 Bhadra, 1314 (Bengali Era).
50. An autograph letter, dated December 1913, in Hindi from Tagore to Lochan Prasad Pandeya of Bilaspur (C.P.) in reply to a congratulatory letter on the occasion of the award of Nobel Prize to the Poet. Tagore's signature in the letter is in Bengali.
51. Signature Register of the members of the Constituent Assembly of India (33 Leaves)
52. India's Charter of Freedom, being the text of the Resolution unanimously adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India on the 22nd January, 1947.

53. The Poem presented by the Chinese Ambassador to the Constituent Assembly on the Independence Day (15 August, 1947).
54. An approved copy of the Constitution of India bearing the signatures of the members of the Constituent Assembly.

II.—DOCUMENTS RELATING TO MADHYA PRADESH

55. Letter dated 3 April, 1775, from the Governor and Council of Madras to Governor-General and Council, Fort William forwarding copies of applications (date not mentioned) for military assistance from Nizam Ali Khan and his Minister and recommending the occupation of Cuttack as a measure of defence against Mudhoji Bhonsla of Nagpur. Bears signature of the Governor A. Wynch—(Sec. Cons. 24 April, 1775, Nos. 3—5).
56. Draft Minute of the Governor-General (Warren Hastings) (date not mentioned) suggesting an application to the Raja of Berar for the grant of a piece of land near point Palmyras, Orissa, for the purpose of erecting a fort for the protection of shipping—(Sec. Cons. 17 October 1776, No. 1)..
57. Copy of the Governor-General, Warren Hastings' Minute (without date and signature) stating the war with France as a fact of undoubted certainty and recommending that a Company's Civil Servant be immediately deputed to Mudhoji Bhonsla to form a Treaty of alliance between that Chief and the Company—(Sec. Cons. 9 July, 1778, No. 2).
58. Letter from Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla to the Governor-General (Warren Hastings) assuring him that the Poona Ministers have absolutely no intention of breaking their treaty with the English, and suggesting ways and means whereby mutual confidence between the two parties may be restored.—(Persian O.R. 22 January, 1779, No. 4).
59. Copy of a letter dated 19 December 1778, from Lt. Daniel Watherston to Col. Goddard regarding his arrival and reception at the Court of Nagpur—(Sec. Cons. 1 February, 1779, No. F).
60. Autograph letter dated 13 October, 1781 from Warren Hastings to Edward Wheeler requesting the Board to confirm the bond for one lac of Banaras Sicca Rupees borrowed from Beniram Pandit, the vakil of Mudhoji Bhonsla between the 30th of September and 1st October—(Sec. Cons. 29 October, 1781, No. 3).
61. Letter from Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla to the Governor-General (Warren Hastings) requesting that Mr. Anderson and Mahadji Sindhia may be directed to get the treaty concluded between them ratified by the Nawab Nizam Ali, Haider Naik and the Poona Ministers—(Persian O.R. 15 December, 1782, No. 91).

62. Letter from Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla to the Governor-General (J. Macpherson) expressing his determination to maintain intact the friendly relations subsisting between him and the English Company in the days of Hastings and hoping that the Governor-General will reciprocate the sentiment. Bears the writer's seal—(Persian O.R. 31 August, 1785, No. 59).
63. Persian translation of a letter from Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla to Beniram Pandit and Bishambhar Pandit informing them that he has joined Nawab Nizam Ali Khan and the Peshwa in war with Tipu, and asking them to let him know the views and sentiments of the Governor-General (J. Macpherson) in the matter—(Persian O.R. 4 July, 1786, No. 53).
64. Letter from Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla to the Governor-General (Lord Cornwallis) sending a packet of sesame and saying that sesame cooked in sugar at the time of Sun enters Capricorn will bring good luck to him during the ensuing year (Persian O.R. 11 March, 1788, No. 162).
65. Letter from Maharaja Raghuji Bhonsla to the Governor-General (Lord Cornwallis) stating that he must have learnt through newspapers as well as from Mr. Forster's letter about the death of his father, Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla—(Persian O.R. 16 July, 1788, No. 413).
66. Letter from Babu Manohar Das, Banker of Banaras. to the Governor-General (Lord Cornwallis) requesting him to direct Mr. Forster to recover from certain Zamindars Rs. 23,000/- robbed from his armed attendants on their way from Banaras to Nagpur. Bears the writer's signature—(Persian O.R. 24 April, 1790, No. 108).
67. Letter from Maharaja Raghuji Bhonsla to the Governor-General (Lord Cornwallis) requesting that Bishambhar Pandit may be allowed to come to Nagpur for receiving instructions from him on the subject of his negotiations with the English. Bears the writer's seal but it is indistinct. (Persian O.R. 2 May, 1791, No. 181).
68. Letter from Maulvi Dana Ali to Mr. Stuart, informing him that Maharaja Raghuji Bhonsla intends sending a large army under the command of Banna Singh for reducing the fort of Sambalpur. Bears the writer's signature as well as seal. (Persian O.R. 1 Nov., 1791, No. 518).
69. Narrative (without date and signature) of a journey by T. H. Colebrooke to the Court of Nagpur on a Public Mission along a route opened by the inland traders between Banaras and Berar. (Surveyor General Records Sl. No. 21, 1798-99).

70. Translation of a letter from Raja Raghuji Bhonsla requesting the Governor General Lord Wellesley to issue orders to the officers of Banaras, Gaya and Allahabad not to molest Sri Ram Pandit, a Muttusuddi under the Government of Berar, and his attendants at these places of religious worship. (Pol. Cons. 19 March, 1801, No. 52).
71. Autograph letter dated 22 August, 1804 from Arthur Wellesley to N.B. Edmonstone recommending Mr. Elphinstone for an allowance as Secretary from August 1803 till he was sent to the Durbar of Raghuji II, the Raja of Berar. (Pol. Cons. 25 April, 1805, No. 157).
72. Copy of a letter dated 15 April, 1816 from the Earl of Moira to Parsoji Bhonsla condoling the death of his father Maharaja Raghuji Bhonsla II, and congratulating him on his accession to the Masnad. (Pol. Cons. 4 May, 1816, No. 83).
73. Copy of a letter dated 19 May, 1816 from J. Monckton, Persian Secretary to R. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpur intimating that he has despatched under charge of six Burkundazes the articles for presentment (specified in the enclosed list) sent by the Governor-General to Maharaja Parsoji Bhonsla, on his accession to the masnad and to Appa Sahib on his appointment to the regency. (Pol. Cons. 25 May, 1816, Nos. 49-52).
74. Autograph letter dated 18 July, 1816 from R. Jenkins to the Earl of Moira containing a brief notice of the state of Nagpur. (For. Pol. Cons. 17 August, 1816, No. 23).
75. Autograph letter dated 21 October, 1816 from R. Jenkins to the Earl of Moira, intimating Appa Sahib's proposals to raise a battalion of Sepoys after the European manner under British Officers. (For. Pol. Cons. 9 November, 1816, Nos. 31-2).
76. Autograph letter (duplicate), dated 23 December, 1832 from the resident at Nagpur to W. H. Macnaghten, Secretary to the Government in attendance on the Governor-General informing that he has obtained the Raja's consent to abolish the practice of the "Sati" rite in the dominion of Nagpur—(Pol. Cons. 14 January, 1833, No. 45).
77. Letter dated 4 April, 1834 from the Military Board to C.T. Metcalfe, Vice-President-in-Council, submitting copy of a letter from Major Irvine containing report on the roads in Jubbalpur Division as well as that between Jabbalpur and Saugor. Bears Sketch of the proposed new line of road between Saugor and Jubbalpur—(Home Misc. Revenues, March, 1835, No. 12).
78. Autograph letter dated 7 September, 1837 from R. Cavendish, British Resident at Nagpur to W. H. Macnaghten, Secretary,

Political Department, informing Maharaja Raghuji Bhonsla's decision to abolish "Sati" rite instantly—(Pol. Cons. 25 September 1837, Nos. 104—6).

79. Memorial dated 19 February, 1840 from the widow of Hari Bhudder Pandit of Banaras for the restoration of the grant in Ghazipur conferred on Beniram Pandit. Bears the seal of the memorialist and contains an extract from Hastings' narrative testifying to the merit of Beniram Pandit—(Home Rev. 16 March, 1840, Nos. 22—23).
80. Illuminated Petition to Lord Auckland, dated 10 April 1840 from the widow of Hari Bhudder Pandit, offering grateful acknowledgment for the pensions assigned to the only surviving members of the family of the late Beniram Pandit—(Home Rev. Cons. 13 July, 1840, No. 5).
81. Autograph letter dated 16 July, 1841 from Accountant-General to T. H. Maddock, Secretary, Political Department, regarding the rate of exchange at which the annual subsidy payable by the Raja of Nagpur should in future be received (Pol. Cons. 26 July, 1841, No. 55).
82. List of articles forwarded to the Resident at Nagpur by the Maharaja of Nagpur for transmission to the Grand Exhibition of Works of Industry and Art to be held in London in the year 1851—(For. Pol. Cons. 1 Nov. 1850, Nos. 181—82).
83. Autograph despatched dated 14 June 1854 from the Court of Directors to the Governor-General of India-in-Council agreeing to the proposal of incorporating the State of Nagpur with the British territories on grounds both of right and policy—(For. Cons. 14 Jan. 1854, No. 23).
84. Copy of a letter dated 23 July, 1857 from Secretary, Military Department, to Col. Stewart, Commanding Movable Column, Nagpur, permitting him to decide whether the column should move upon Nagpur which is one of the first points to which his aid should be directed—(Mily. Cons. 24 July, 1857, No. 256).
85. Copy of a letter dated, 1 September, 1857 from George Plowden, Commissioner of Nagpur to Col. Birch, Secretary, Military Department, informing that he had taken adequate measures as soon as the conspiracies and murderous intentions of the mutineers came to light in the Saugor and Narbada territories—(Mily. Cons. 25 Sept, 1857, No. 84 & K.W.).
86. Copy of a letter dated 26 July, 1859 from Captain C. Elliot, Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, to George Plowden, giving information on rainfall and nature of cotton cultivation—(For. Pol. Cons. 19 Aug, 1859, No. 179).

87. Autograph letter dated 12 March, 1859 from George Plowden, Commissioner, Nagpur to R. Simson, Under-Secretary, Foreign Department, giving the names of the districts in which the Hindi, Marathi or Telugu languages prevail in connection with the dissemination of the proclamation of the Queen—(Pol. Cons. 18 March, 1859, Nos. 133—35).
88. Autograph letter dated 29 July, 1859 from George Plowden, Commissioner, Nagpur, to Cecil Beadon, Secretary, Foreign Department, informing transmission of specimens of cotton plants from the districts of Chanda and Raipur and submitting a report on cotton cultivation—(For. Pol. Cons. 29 July, 1859, Nos. 259—60).
89. Holograph minute of Lord Canning, dated 7 July, 1860 considering the conduct of G. W. Plowden and Captain Bell and the question of insignia to be used by Janoji Bhonsla. Bears the initials of the members of the Council—(For. Pol. Cons. Aug. 1860, No. 289).

III.—DOCUMENTS IN VARIOUS LANGUAGES IN THE N.A.I.

90. A letter in Tibetan script from Teeshoo Lama; dated June, 1793—(Persian O.R. 28 June, 1793, No. 305).
91. A complaint in Bengali by the Ministers of the Raja of Assam against the misdeeds of Capt. Welsh, deputed by Lord Cornwallis to restore Gaurinath to his throne—(Persian O.R. 5 Mar. 1794, No. 27).
92. A gold illuminated letter in Malay script (Arabic characters) from Zainul Abedin, Sultan of Trengannu, Malaya, to the Governor-General, Sir John Shore, seeking protection and help of the East India Company and offering compliments to the Governor-General—(Foreign Persian O.R. 15 April, 1796, No. 181).
93. A letter in Oriya from the Raja of Boad to the Commissioner at Cuttack, stating that he would acknowledge no authority other than the English as his overlord—(Foreign Persian O.R. 23 April. 1804, No. 218).
94. A petition in Sanskrit from the priests of the temple of Jagannath at Puri—(Persian O.R. 24 July, 1804, No. 345).
95. A letter in Kanarese from Vira Rajendra Odeyar, Raja of Coorg, to Lord Minto informing him about his desire to settle the succession to his throne according to seniority on his first wife's four daughters or their male children—[Persian (Kanarese) O.R. 19 Oct, 1807].

96. A letter in Burmese from the Viceroy of Arakan to the Governor-General (received on 1 March 1808) permitting all European nations to enjoy equal freedom in the commerce of Burma on condition that they paid the usual duties levied in the country—(Foreign Persian O.R. 1808, No. 96).
97. A letter from King of Acheen (in Portuguese with English translation) to Governor-General regarding military help which he sought from the Government of Pulopenang to reduce the inhabitants of Assangan to obedience. Bears the signature of the King in Malay script—(Political Cons. 3 January, 1812, No. 21).
98. A list in Chinese of the import duties on spices and cloth levied in Siam and Cochin-China—(Persian O.R. 10 January, 1824, No. 28).
99. Letter from Bhutan addressed to Mr. Trevelyan, dated 27th November 1836, with illuminated borders containing figures of dragons, conch-shells and Kinnara females. The decorations represent very rare specimens of Indo-Tibetan style of painting—(Foreign Persian O.R. 14 April, 1837). Original.
100. A letter in Marathi received from the Raja of Satara, dated the 16th October, 1837—(Persian O.R. October, 1337, No. 213).

IV.—SPECIMENS ILLUSTRATING DIFFERENT METHODS OF REPAIR AND PRESERVATION OF RECORDS

101. *Manuscripts illustrating the evil effect of repairing documents with white tracing paper.*—The tracing paper used in repairing the present document lost its transparency and strength with years and consequently became brittle. For treatment it was carefully peeled off after the document had been thoroughly dampened with water and rendered flexible. The document was thereafter reinforced with chiffon—(Home Dept. Pub. 9 October, 1806, No. 35).
102. *Specimen of repair with chiffon.*—The application of chiffon, a thin silk gauze, to a sheet for its reinforcement has been accepted for many years as a satisfactory repair method. The whole sheet is stiffened, strengthened and rendered extremely resistant to wear due to handling—(Home Dept. Pub. Cons. 25 June, 1788, No. 3).
103. *Specimen showing corrosive action of ink on paper.*—The acidity and the atmospheric oxidation of ink affect the strength and durability of paper. The paper badly spoiled by ink has been reinforced with chiffon—(Home Dept. Pub. 27 June, 1792, No. 17).
104. *Document laminated with cellulose acetate foil.*—Chiffoning does not protect the paper from the deleterious influences of

light, heat, gases and insects, and it also deteriorates on ageing. Repairing by lamination is a recent method developed by National Archives, Washington, U.S.A., applying a protective foil of cellulose acetate on both sides to fragile documents without adhesive, by melting the foil into the paper by means of heat and pressure alone, is the best and most efficient method of repairing. Lamination renders the document impervious to moisture, gases, attacks of insects and increases the resistance to wear and tear. (For. Deptt. Political, Cons. 2 June 1828, No. 25).

105. *Specimen of Half Margin Repair.*—This method of repair is applicable to pages of documents on which half the space from the left side is left blank and consists in pasting hand-made rag paper on the blank space on both sides of the page. The right edge of the repairing paper is indented by scissors to enable it to encroach on the written portion of the page without actually covering the writing—(For. Deptt. Sec. Cons. 5 March 1824, No. 13).
106. *Specimen of repairing a worm eaten document with Japanese Tissue Paper.*—The documents were bored into by insects which feed on the sizing material applied to the paper during manufacturing process. They have been fumigated by insecticidal gases and subsequently strengthened by pasting Japanese Tissue Paper on both sides, transparency of the writing on the document being maintained by applying only a very thin layer of the adhesive paste—(For. Deptt. Pol. Cons. 14 October, 1825, No. 25).
107. *Specimen of repairing an old water colour painting of white elephant found in South India. This was to be presented to the King of Ava, Burma.*—The painting was badly damaged by insect pests. It has been fumigated and reinforced by pasting special hand made paper on the reverse side—(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons. 13 March, 1837, No. 1).
108. *A specimen of Inlaying Work.*—Sheets that are weak and are of relatively small size may be inlaid—a method of framing a document in hand-made paper. The object is to protect the edges and to keep both sides exposed.—(The Annals of the College of Fort William, 1800—1819).

V.—PHOTOGRAPHS ILLUSTRATING DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF ARCHIVES KEEPING
IN THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA.

109. *A Section of the repair-shop, National Archives of India.*—Paper kept under ordinary atmospheric conditions tends to lose its strength and becomes fragile. It can be reconditioned

by reinforcing it with Chiffon or Japanese Tissue or by inlaying the smaller sheets in a frame of (special hand-made) paper. The above photograph shows the repairing shop where chiffring, tissuing, inlaying and binding work is done.

110. *Research Laboratory, National Archives of India*.—Repairing materials have to be carefully selected, for, haphazard use of paper and paste can do more harm than good. The machine shown above, tests the tensile strength of paper which helps indicate its durability, a factor which determines the suitability or otherwise of the tested paper for repairing manuscripts.
111. *Effect of Insectal attack on Palm Leaf Manuscripts*.—This is what the insect *gastrallus Indicus* can do to a palm leaf manuscript.
112. *Manuscript Volume badly damaged by insect pests*.—The starch paste used in binding a Volume and the sizing used during manufacturing of paper attract insects.
113. *Photomicrographic apparatus*.—Among the enemies of manuscripts and books are a number of insects which are invisible to the naked eye. In order to devise the best methods of getting rid of such pests, it is essential to study their anatomy as well as habits. The photo-micrographic apparatus shown above takes enlarged photographs of such tiny objects thus keeping a record which can be easily studied.
114. *Photomicrograph of the surface of a palm leaf manuscript*.
115. *Vacuum Fumigation Plant*.—General view of a Vacuum fumigation plant for the treatment of insect and fungus infested records. Even a hard egg shell bursts open under the pressure of Vacuum created in the fumigation chamber. A mixture of Carbon Dioxide and Ethylene Oxide which is lethal to insects and fungi is used as fumigant. This process is safe, economical and efficient.
116. *Lamination Press (open-feed position)*.—Application of chiffon and tissue paper for the reinforcement of fragile paper has been used for many years, but it does not protect the paper from the deleterious effects of light, heat, gases or insectal and fungal attacks. Lamination with cellulose acetate sheeting by melting the foil into paper by means of heat and pressure alone is the best and most efficient method of repairing. The advantages of application of such a sheeting being that it is impervious to moisture, gases, light, or attacks by insects and ageing has got little influence on it. The photograph above shows documents being placed in the press.
117. *Laminating Press (view after hydraulic pressure has been applied)*.—After the documents covered with acetate foils

are placed in the press, it is closed and hydraulic pressure applied. Steam is then passed through platens. The acetate foils get fused into the documents. The panel on the right is provided with controls for temperature pressure, and the time of operation. A specimen of finished product can be seen amongst the exhibits of repaired documents.

118. *Stack Area, National Archives of India, New Delhi.*—A Section of the Stack area of the National Archives of India—which has been recently fitted with adjustable steel racks. It is also provided with a series of automatic water-sprinkling pipes running all along the ceiling as safety measure against fire hazard.
119. *Stack Area, National Archives of India, New Delhi.*—Records in National Archives are identified, arranged, bound, scientifically preserved and made available to scholars.
120. *Stack Area, National Archives of India, New Delhi.*—Latest accession of the N.A.I., include large quantities of records from the States Residencies abolished since Independence. The picture shows some of the records from Hyderabad (top) and Rajputana Residencies (Bottom) now lying on Steel Shelves in the muniment room of the N.A.I. The difference between records kept scientifically and otherwise is apparent.
121. *Microfilm Camera.*—Microfilming is comparatively a new technique of preservation and reproduction. Documents are photographed on 35 m.m. or 16 m.m. acetate base safety films by means of special cameras. The one shown in photographs is Recordak Model C—1. It is capable of taking documents of the size of $52\frac{1}{2}'' \times 37\frac{1}{2}''$ and photographs at the rate of 300—400 pages an hour.
122. *Specimen of Microfilm.*—This is what microfilms look like. They are stored in 100 feet reels generally which may contain 800—1600 exposures.
123. *Microfilm Reader—Recordak Model.*—To read the film it is fed into a compact machine which gives a clear magnified image on a ground glass screen. Pages can easily be turned by the knob on the right hand side and there is an attachment to keep the typewriter or paper or pencil to facilitate taking of notes.

FROM THE SECRETARIAT RECORD ROOM, MADHYA
PRADESH, NAGPUR

124. Fifteen Volumes of records relating to the Nagpur Residency, 1803-19. The Volume for 1803-04 contains nine autograph and holograph letters of Sir Arthur Wellesley afterwards Duke of Wellington.

FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR.

<i>Art Reg. No.</i>	<i>Description.</i>	<i>191.</i>
125. 214	Miniature on ivory of the Patna school— Portrait of a European lady, size $2\frac{1}{4}'' \times 4'' \times 2.3/10''$ (Oval)	
126. 215	Do. size $2.4/5'' \times 2.3/10''$ (Oval).	
127. 216	Do. size $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2.1/10''$ (Oval).	
128. 228	Miniature on ivory of Tipu Sultan.	
129. 232	Portrait on ivory of a European General—unidentified. Patna School size $4.3/10'' \times 3''$ (Rectangular).	
130. 1119	A group of nine paintings on ivory depicting:— (i) Top—Emperor Akbar. (ii) 1st left—Empress Noorjahan. (iii) 2nd left—Emperor Humayun. (iv) 3rd left—Moti Begum. (v) Bottom—Emperor Bahadur Shah. (vi) 1st right from top—Empress Arjumand Banu Begum (Mumtaz Begum). (vii) 2nd right—Emperor Shah Jahan. (viii) 3rd right—Khursheed Begum. (ix) Centre—Emperor Akbar Shah II in Darbar with three courtiers and a French Officer. Size— $6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5''$ (Oval).	

FROM SHRI L. P. PANDEYA, HONORARY SECRETARY,
MAHAKOSHAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF BILASPUR

131. Palm-leaf Patta in Oriya script and language dated Vikram Samvat 1903 given to Pandit Bholanath Pandey of Balapur by Maharaj Narayan Singh Deo of Sambalpur Raj.
132. Patta on paper in Hindi leasing out a village named Amlidih in Raipur District by the last Chauhan ruler of Sambalpur Raj dated 1893 Vikram year.
133. Two documents written in Hindi from old Sambalpur district dated 1874 A.D.
134. Two documents in Hindi from Raipur district of about 1872 A.D.
135. Four original letters in Modi script from Srimanta Mudhoji Bhonsla of Nagpur.
136. A photograph of Surendra Sai of Chauhan family who fought for the throne of Sambalpur with the English in 1862 A.D.

137. Manuscript copy in Oriya script of Sanskrit poem called कोसलानंद काव्यम् on the Chauhan Rulers of Patna cum Sambalpur Kingdoms.

FROM SHRI S. G. CHATTE OF NAGPUR.

138. Manuscript copy of the Bakhar of Nagpur Bhonslas—written probably by Kashirao Rajeshwar Gupte.
139. One document, mentioning rights of Mahajan at Deolghat Sarkar Mehkar of dated 1098 F. 1689 A.D.
140. An account of Land Revenue of Lonar Sarkar Mehkar of 1207 F. mentioning Chouth, Sardeshmukhi, and Ghasdana rights of the Bhonslas, 1797 A.D.
141. An order of Shri Shankaracharya of Shringeri to Brahmins and other house-holders of Mehkar, asking them to return fines from different castes dated Sk. 1749 i.e. 1827 A.D.
142. Account sheet of recovery and expenditure of the Bhonslas at Mehkar in 1187.
143. Copy of the list mentioning the population at Mehkar in SK. 1527. It is a copy of Partition deed for the rights of Joshipana.
144. An order issued to Karkuns of Sakharkhedla—by Malik Ambar about the devaluation of Revenue Watan of a small territory in Berar dated 1611 A.D.
145. A decision given by Shaikh Niyazkhan in a dispute about rights of Patels in mouza Savidid and Ratali in Mekhar Pargana. It is mentioned here that the primary right was of Sharifji Bhonsla. Date 989 Fasli, 15 of Ramzan.
146. An order of Khanderao Laxman to Deshmukhs and Deshpandes informing them of the grant of village Babulkheda, given by Ramchandra Raje (Amraotikar Bhonsle) to Gajanan Dixit dated 1211 Fasli.

FROM THE COLLECTION OF GRAM-JOSHI FAMILY OF NAGPUR
IN POSSESSION OF SHRIYUT KRISHNA SHRIDHAR JOSHI
OF NAGPUR.

147. Sanad given by Kesari Shah to Nar Joshi in Samvat 1717.
148. Sanad given to Chintaman Joshi by Dalpatrai in Samvat 1627.
149. Sanad given by Vishwas Rai to Chintaman Joshi in 1108 Fasli.
150. Sanad given by Bakhta Buland Khan to Chintaman Joshi in Samvat 1766.
151. Sanad given to Jagannath Joshi in Fasli 1102.
152. Sanad given by Maharajadhiraj Kok Shah to Mukund Joshi and Nag Joshi in Samvat 1691.
153. Sanad given by Raghoji Bhonsla to Lud Joshi in Saba Arbain Maya and Alaf.

154. Sanad given by Tulobaji Raje to Lud Joshi.
155. Sanad given by Kesoba to Mukund Joshi.
156. Sanad given by Jatba Raja (Gond) to Mukund Joshi.
157. A memo mentioning important events in the Bhonsla Family upto the death of Raghoji the First.

FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF SARDAR VANKAT RAO GUJAR.

158. An old sword said to have been used by Pratap Rao Gujar the famous Commander-in-Chief of Shivaji.
159. An old Pistol.
160. An old dagger with an ivory handle in which were once, it is said, valuable jewels.

FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF SARDAR YASHWANT RAO GUJAR.

161. Persian Manuscript of Anwar Suheli.
162. Persian Manuscript of Eusha Usuphan.
163. Passport given to Gujaba Dada Gujar in 1837 for necessary arrangement on his way to Benaras.
164. Grant to Gujaba Dada Gujar 1190 Fasli 25th Ramzan.
165. Letter of Raghoji Bhonsla to Gujaba Dada Gujar in 1194 Fasli.
166. Letter to Gujaba Dada Gujar who had gone to Hyderabad in the service of Nizam written on 11th of Shawwal.

SHRIMANTA MADHAO RAO GANGADHARAO CHITNAVIS.

167. A bound volume containing the texts of treaties between the Bhonslas and the British in Modi as well as Persian.
168. A Questionnaire with replies sent by the Resident to one Vinayak Rao Baba (Vinayakrao Aurangabadkar) the writer of Bakhar of the Nagpur Bhonslas regarding the information about important families in Nagpur, with a description of the administrative system.
169. A memo. of the dates of some important events written in 1233 Fasli.
170. A letter of Raghoji Bhonsla to Gangadhar Madhao Chitnavis after the death of his brother Krishnarao Madhorao Chitnavis informing him to continue his office as before, and consoling him. First of Ramzan probable date year 1803 A.D.
171. One Sanskrit Manuscript containing Bhagwat Gita and other Sanskrit Stotras with beautiful pictures.
172. Grant of four villages to Gopal Krishna Temple by Raghoji Bhonsla.
173. An order of Raghoji Bhonsla regarding the grant of village Govari to Krishnarao Madhorao Chitnavis.

174. Letter of Janoji Bhonsla to Narhari Ballal Subedar asking him to give possession of the village Valambi to Nanaji Ganesh Chitnavis.

From the collection of Lt.-Col. Raja Pratap Singh Bhonsle

175. Portraits of Bhonsla Rulers copied from the originals.
 176. One sari of Daryabai Saheb Bhonsle.
 177. Genealogy of the Bhonslas—Copied from Udaipur.
 178. A Sanskrit manuscript containing pictures.

Owned by Shriyut Laxmanrao Prabhakar Andhare of Narkher, Tahsil Katol.

179. One old painting on glass of some Rajput Ruler.
 180. One old painting on glass.

FROM SHRI TAIYIB AHMAD, NAGPUR MAHAVIDYALAYA,
 NAGPUR.

(Owned by Sayyid Amjad Qadri Saheb, Jagirdar, Balapur, District Akola.)

181. An old manuscript copy of the holy Qūran believed to have been written by the well-known jurist, Hazrat-i-Imam Abu Hanifa, 8th century A.D. It was brought to India from Baghdad by Shah Sayyid Abdul Haleem Qadri, an ancestor of the present Jagirdar. It is a beautiful specimen of Calligraphy and possesses three distinctive features.
182. A "Farman" (1133 A.H./1721 A.D.) issued by Muhammad Nasiruddin, son of Muhd. Jahan Shah and grandson of Shahi Alam I, granting Bakhoda a village in the Province of Khandesh to Hazrat Sayyid Safiullah Qadri.
183. A "Farman" (1138 A.H./1725 A.D.) bearing the seal of Muhd. Farrukhsiyar, granting villages Amkapur and Chittora (revenue; 3,22,000 dams) to Sayyid Safiullah Durwesh Qadri for expenses of the Khanqah.
184. A 'Sanad' issued by Asad Khan, Prime Minister of Aurangzeb (1101 A.H./1689 A.D.) granting village Lasoorā, for the maintenance of Sayyid Safiullah Qadri's children and dependents.
185. A 'Sanad' under the seals of Khan-i-Khanan and Asifuddaula, some official of Shah Alam (Coronation year 2), granting village Chittora (120000 dams) to Sayyid Safiullah Durwesh.
186. A 'Parwana' (1102 A.H./1684 A.D.) under the seal of 'Abdullah' an official of Alamgir Badshah establishing Sayyid Safiullah Qadri's claim on Sayyid Alam's Jagir-village Lasoorā.
187. A diplomatic letter under the seal of Aurangzeb and his son Muazzam (1073 A.H./1662 A.D.) addressed to Sayyid Mansur Khan.

*(Owned by Khateeb Husamuddin Saheb, President,
Municipal Committee, Balapur, District Akola.)*

188. A 'Farman' issued by Prince Murad Bakhsh and Prince Sultan Aurangzeb in 1059 A.H./1649 A.D. granting 20 bighas of land in village Hatah, Pargana Balapur to Sultan Bibi and her son Khwaja Madar.
189. A 'Parwana' issued under the seal of Muhd. Shafi Khan, Governor of Berar (1140 A.H./1727 A.D.) appointing Shaikh Muhd. Masih son of Shaikh Abdul Quddus as Imam and Khateeb of Balapur on payment of As. 4 per day and grant of 6½ chāwars of land.
190. A 'Parwana' issued under the seal of Ghulam Muhd., Governor of Berar, in 1166 A.H./1753 A.D. announcing the appointment of Muhd. Ismail son of Muhd. Masih as Imam and Khateeb of Balapur on grant of 6½ chāwars of land and payment of annas four per day.

*(Owned by Qazi Muhd. Ibrahim Ali Saheb of Patur,
Taluq Balapur.)*

191. A manuscript copy of the Holy Quran, finished in the year 23 probably the year of some King's Coronation. It appears to be very old, with the first two and last pages richly ornamented in different inks prepared by dissolving precious stones, gold and pearls in some liquids. The translation and a fahnamah appended to it are in Persian.
192. A copy of the Holy Quran, printed at the Muir Printing Press, Delhi in 1312 A.H./1894 A.D. possessing only one distinctive feature, namely that of every line beginning with "alif".

*(Owned by Khan Bahadur Mirza Rahman Beg Saheb,
Khateeb Akola Town, Akola)*

193. A small spear with handle in the centre. It has good silver polish and is believed to be over 200 years old.

*(Owned by Mirza Yunus Beg Saheb, son of K.B. Mirza
Rahman Beg Saheb, Khateeb, Akola)*

194. A 'Farman' (1036 A.H./1643 A.D.) Coronation year 38 under the seal of Asad Khan, grand vizier of Padshah Alamgir Ghazi, ordering the officials of Pargana Akola to institute proper inquiry into appellant Murad Beg's hereditary right to a house in Akola and settle his claims in consultation with the Qazi of that place.
195. A certified true copy under Nazimuddin's seal of a 'Farman' dated 19 Muharram, 1051 A.H./1641 A.D. granting two chāwars of land for the maintenance of Mustt. Bibi Dost, with her dependents and sons.

196. A sale-deed (Chaknamah) of 7, Muharram 1185 Fasli in Persian and Modi, in favour of Mirza Momin Beg (1192 A.H./1778 A.D.).
197. A sale-deed (Baenámah) dated 9, Jumadal-awwal, 1219 A.H./1804 A.D. bearing the seal of Nazimuddin executed by Sayyid Rasul, Sayyid Yasin and Sayyid Jafar in favour of Sayyid Bula son of Sayyid Madan. The document mentions the identification marks and ages of the executors and the purchaser.
198. A gift-deed (Hibanamah) dated 16, Safar, 1274 A.H./1857 A.D. bearing the seal of Qazi Sayyid Ziyauddin, executed by Shaikh Boodhan son of Shaikh Lutfullah in favour of Muhd. Yasin son of Shaikh Ghausi. It is signed by 22 witnesses and gives the identification marks, heights and ages of both the parties.

*(Owned by Qazi Maulvi Shah Sayyid Imamul Islam Saheb
Naqshbandi, Jagirdar Balapur, District Akola)*

199. Sharh-i-Sadidi, a manuscript of 391 pages on the Unani system of medicine, finished in year 4. It is in Arabic written in the Nastáliq Character upto page 317 and thereafter in the Naskh Character which is at present followed for Arabic.
200. Mutawwal, a beautifully decorated Arabic manuscript, is a detailed commentary of Allama Abu Yaqub Sakkaki's famous book on Arabic grammer by Allama Saduddin Tuftazáni. The learned commentator started the work in 742 A.H./1341 A.D. and completed it in the year 748 A.H. This manuscript was written at some capital by Muhd. Saeed of Hirat in the year 1347 A.D./970 A.H. The marginal notes were written by Shaikh Fareed who was awarded the title of Murtuza Khan and were completed in 1129-1130 A.H./1717 A.D. The manuscript-text of Mutawwal was finished in the time of Farrukhsiyar. The book bears the seals of Muhd. Qutub Shah and of some official of Muhd. Quli Qutub Shah. The whole book is written in fine Nastáliq hand and beautifully gilded and written in costly inks made out of precious stones.
201. Tazkiratul Aolia, a manuscript copy in Persian of Hazrat Fariduddin Attar's well-known book on the lives of saints. It was written in the year 10102 (probably 1102 A.H./1689 A.D.). The hand-writing is ordinary.
202. Shahnamah of Firdausi, a Persian manuscript, is beautifully illustrated. The first page of each daftar is profusely decorated with precious inks. Every page is embellished with lines in gold and vermilion. It was completed in 907 probably A.H./1501 A.D.

203. Khamsa-i-Nizami, an old Persian manuscript, is a beautiful specimen in Calligraphy. It is illustrated and artistically decorated in gold, vermillion, lapis luzuli and pearl colours.

(Owned by Shri Rahim Khan, Head Master, Municipal Urdu School No. 3 Akola)

204. A brass coin of Muhd. Tughlak.
 205. A copper coin of Muhd. Mahmud.
 206. A copper coin of Firuz Shah.
 207. A pice copper coin of Rutlam (Vikram year 1947/1890 A.D.).
 208. Two pice copper coin (Vikram year 1948/1891 A.D.) of Shri Sayaji Rao M. Gaekwad Sena Khás Khel Shamsheer Bahadur.
 209. Two pice copper coin of Nizamul-mulk Asafjah Bahadur 1362 A.H./1943 A.D.
 210. Two pice copper coin of Nizamul-mulk Asafjah Bahadur 1228 A.H./1813 A.D.
 211. Half a pice copper coin of P. Madhorao M. Sinde A. Bahadur Vikram year 1976/1919 A.D.
 212. One anna round coin 1251 A.H./1835 A.D. of Nizamul-mulk Asafjah Bahadur.
 213. Durbar Medal (12th December 1911) with bust-images of George V and Mary on it.
 214. One anna square-shaped coin (1358 A.H./1939 A.D.) of Nizamul-mulk Asafjah Bahadur.
 215. Victory medal of copper (1914-19) George V, Emperor of India.
(Owned by Shri Raje Udajiram alias Gopalrao Kashirao Deshmukh of Malegaon Jagir, Malegaon, District Akola.)
 216. An old muzzle-loading 'Toda-wáli' gun.
 217. An old muzzle-loading pistol.
 218. An old pistol.
 219. A beautifully illustrated manuscript of Firdausi's Shahnama. It was written by Neamatullah son of Inayetullah of Khamayan on the 1st of Jumadassani 1019 A.H./1610 A.D. in good Nastáliq hand.
 220. A seal bearing the following inscription on it. "Raja Udajiram Fidvi Alamgir Badshah-i-Ghazi—1214 A.H./1799 A.D."
 221. Shah Jahan's 'farman' dated 4th Shában 1068 A.H./1657 A.D. addressed to Udajiram in reply to the latter's complaint regarding his enemies' designs at exterminating his family. Udajiram is informed of an army having been sent to protect his family and destroy his enemies and he has been invited to the court under proper military escort.

222. A 'sanad' in Persian and Modi bearing the seal of Rajadhiraj Raja Hipat (Mahipat?) Rao Bahadur Fidvi Bádshah-i-Ghazi Shah Alam (1077 A.H./1666 A.D.) regarding the grant by royal 'farman' of a village as maintenance-Inám to Udaram son of Shankarrao.
223. A 'parwana' dated 7th Rabi-us-Sani 1176 A.H./1762 A.D. under the stamp of Rajendra Raja Bahadur Pratap Vant Fidvi Nizám-ul-mulk Asafjah 1174 A.H./1760 A.D. ordering removal of 'thana' from the gadhi (Civil-fortress) in village Malegaon as it was unfair to Udaram who had the gadhi in his jagir.
224. A 'farman' dated 8th Jumadal-awwal coronation year 22/1680 A.D. under the seals of Muazzam Jah and Aurangzeb, granting Deshmukhi and Pateli of three villages in Aurangabad to Musammat Lachhmi mother of Udajiram alias Baba Rai.
225. A document in Modi script.
226. A 'farman' under the seal of Muhd. Aurangzeb Bahadur Bin Sahebgirán-i-Sáni 1061 A.H./1651 A.D., appreciating his loyalty, acknowledging receipt of Udajiram's letter and informing him that the royal armies will shortly camp at Burhanpur where he may come and pay his respects to Aurangzeb.
227. A 'farman' dated 25th Ziqad Coronation Year 7/1665 A.D. under the seal of Muhd. Muazzam son of Alamgir Badshah-i-Ghazi 1073 A.H./1662 A.D. granting to Udajiram alias Baburai, the jagir of his deceased father, Udajiram alias Jagjeevan Das.
228. A 'farman' dated 27th Ziqad, Coronation year 7/1665 A.D. in lieu of the original one in the name of Udajiram alias Jagjeevan Das which is reported to have been lost. By this his Inám grant of 120 'bighas' of land in village Maliwara in Pargana Daulatabad was settled on his son Udajiram alias Baburao.

FROM THE JAGANNATH TEMPLE HISTORICAL RESEARCH
SOCIETY, PURI (ORISSA).

229. *The estampages of stone Inscriptions:—*

- (i) Inscription of Singhasana of Lord Jagannath.
- (ii) Inscription of Chodaganga Dev, the first King of Ganga dynasty. (In Orissa).
- (iii) Inscription of Indradyumna Tank, Puri, Orissa.
- (iv) Inscription of Kapileshwar Dev. Orissa.
- (v) Inscription of Maharatta Sarkar in Orissa.

230. *Copper-Plates In Original:—*

- (i) The Lokabigraaha copper-plate from Kanas.
- (ii) The Kalastambha Dev copper-plate from Puri.
- (iii) The copper-plate of Uttarparswa Math, Puri.
- (iv) The copper-plate of Punjabi Math, Puri.

231. *Illustrated Palm-Leaf Manuscripts and Photographs.*

(a) Palm-leaf:—

- (i) The Chandi Purana of 1607 A.D.
- (ii) The Gitagovinda 1741 A.D.
- (iii) The Chaitanya Mangali.
- (iv) Chaurasi Siddhas.
- (v) Some pictures of Moghul period.

(b) Photographs:—

- (i) Photographs of Bhogamandapa of Lord Jagannath.
- (ii) Photograph of Paramarsa of Sidha Hanuman
- (iii) Photograph of Puri Temple.

232. *Madala Panji Manuscript on Palm Leaf in Kutila Character:—*

- (i) Details of the expenditure of Konarka Temple.
- (ii) The report of the Revenue Settlement of Orissa in 1240 A.D.
- (iii) Suvakara Keshari.

233. *Documents:—*

- (i) Persian documents of Bhog and Khey of Sevayatas, 14-9-1824.
- (ii) Passport to enter in the Puri Town.
- (iii) A receipt for pilgrim-tax of 1706.
- (iv) An appointment letter of Sevak of Jagannath Temple.
- (v) Danapata of 1702 and others.

234. *Coins:—*

- (i) Silver coin of Aurangzeb, Cuttack Mint.
- (ii) Silver Coin of Shahjahan, Cuttack Mint.
- (iii) Lion Marked Ganga Copper Coins.
- (iv) Garuda marked copper coins.
- (v) Malky British coins of 1828, 1832, 1834.
- (vi) Gold coin of Indravala.
- (vii) Ganga gold coins.
- (viii) Gold coin of Ramachandra Dev, 1343.

FROM RAJA SAHEB RAIGARH.

Documents.

235. Letter dated the 25th December 1803 in Deonagri (Kaithi Script), from Major E. S. Broughton, Commanding, Ramgarh Battalion to Raja Jujhar Singh of Raigarh.

236. Letter dated the 22nd May 1804 in Persian Script from Lt.-Col. E. S. Broughton, Commanding Ramgarh Battalion and detachment camp at Sambalpur to Raja Jujhar Singh of Raigarh.
237. A letter dated the 23rd May 1819 in Devanagri (Kaithi Script), from the Political Agent to Raja Jujhar Singh of Raigarh fixing 10 Ashrafis weighing 120 mashas of gold per year as tribute for the territories mentioned in the letter.
238. Notification dated the 11th October 1833 in Persian as well as in Urdu Script signed by Captain Thomas Welkinson, Governor-General's Agent, South-West territories publishing that Ajit Singh ceased to be the Zamindar of Bargarh and also that the Zamindari of Bargarh Pargana was conferred on Raja Deonath Singh on his agreeing to pay a tribute of Rs. 300 per annum.
239. A letter dated the 16th February 1846 in Devanagri Script signed by Col. Genof Osley, Agent to the Governor-General of India and Commissioner to one Balram Singh.
240. A letter dated the 9th June 1858 in Deonagri (Kaithi) Script from the Commissioner, Sambalpur to Raja Deonath Singh of Raigarh requesting for help in arresting the rebels who had killed one man from the army and carried off several others.
241. True translation of Sanad issued on the 20th May 1865 in Persian Script under the signature of Mr. A. Clim, Officiating Under Secretary to Government of India in the Foreign Department in favour of Raja Ghansham Singh of Raigarh-cum-Bargarh granting right of adoption.
242. Draft acknowledgment of Fealty, dated the 4th January, 1866, presented by Raja Ghansham Singh of Raigarh.

Weapons.

243. Khadga (a kind of sword).
244. Pharsa (Axe) with broken handle.
245. Parsu (Axe).
246. Khanda (double edged sword).
247. Double edged Pharsa (Axe).

FROM THE RAJPUTANA MUSEUM, AJMER.

Paintings:

248. Portrait of Raja Birbal (Rajputana Museum No. 487). Originally a poor Brahman, he became one of the "nine jewels" (Navaratna or Nauratna) of the Court of Mughal Emperor Akbar. Raja Birbal was a member of Akbar's innermost circle of friends (choice friend). Akbar loved to have Birbal by his side so that he might enjoy his witty conversation.

249. Photographic copy (original size) of a Rajput painting showing Gajsingh of Jodhpur State. The original of this portrait was on exhibition in the Royal Academy Exhibition of Indian Art (1947-48) held in London. Gajsingh ruled over the Jodhpur State of Rajputana from Samvat 1676—1692 (1619—1635 A.D.).

Manuscript:

250. Manuscript History of Ajmer (Rajputana Museum Library No. 77).

Farman:

251. Two Farmans of the Mughal Period.

Old Coins:

252. 22 old coins and 8 casts from unique old coins.

Nos. 1—3 Punch-marked coins.

Nos. 4 & 5 Tribal coins.

Nos. 6—10 Indo-Greek coins.

Nos. 11—13 Kushan coins.

Nos. 14—17 Mediaeval coins.

Nos. 18—20 Coins of Gupta Period.

Nos. 21—25 Coins of Sultans of Delhi.

Nos. 26—30 Coins of Mughal Emperors.

Inscriptions:

253. Copy of a Brahmi Inscription assignable to C. 4th Century B.C. In its first line there is a mention of Vira Bhagavan; in the second the date 84th year is recorded, and in the fourth line, there is a reference to Majhimika (Madhyamika) situated about 8 miles to the north of Chittagong (Mewar State). This fragmentary stone inscription was found at Barli in the State of Ajmer.

254. Copy of inscription engraved on two black stone slabs (originally found out from Adhai-din-ka-Jhopra Mosque at Ajmer), containing portions of the Sanskrit drama called HARAKELI-NATAKA composed by the Chauhan King Vighraharajadeva of Sakambhari. The date is recorded as "Samvat 1210 Marga-sudi 5 Aditya-dine Sravana-nakshatre Makarasthe-Chandre Harshana-yoge" (=1153 A.D.). Regarding this drama (which can be compared to Bharavi's "Kiratarjuniyam") Dr. Kielhorn remarks "actual and undoubted proof is here afforded to us of the fact that powerful Hindu rulers were eager to compete with Kalidasa and Bhavabhuti for poetical fame." These slabs at present displayed in the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer (Nos. 252 & 253).

255. Copy of a stone inscription in 27 lines assignable to the 12th century A.D. It contains invocations to Narayana and various other deities finally coming to Surya from whom the Chahamanas are said to have their origin. Originally discovered from the Adhai-din-ka-Jhopra, this inscription on black stone slab is at present in the Rajputana Museum (Rajputana Museum No. 256).
256. Copy of an inscription (hitherto unknown) of the time of the Chahamana King Prithviraja III. The date is there in the last line recorded as Samvat 1234 Chaitra Sudi 4. Originally attached to a well near Barla village in the State of Ajmer, this epigraph records the construction of a Vapi. It is the earliest known inscription of the reign of Prithviraja III (Rajputana Museum No. 1067).
257. Estampage of an inscription dated the 6th day of the bright half of Vaisakha, Samvat 1733. The date in the Saka Era is also recorded in it as 1598. It refers to the consecration of a tank in the time of Rajasimha when Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb was reigning (Rajputana Museum No. 1093)
258. Estampage of an inscription on a brass cannon (fitted on two wooden wheels) of the time of Bakhtawar Singh of Alwar bearing the date Samvat 1862 (Rajputana Museum No. 1056).
- List of the Articles from the Central Museum, Nagpur.*
259. *Copper Plates*
- (i) Tehri plate of Trailokyamalla.
 - (ii) Ragholi plates of Jayavardhan.
 - (iii) Arang plates of Maha-Jayaraj.
 - (iv) Seoni plates of Pravarsen II.
260. *Coins*
- (i) AE Jataba.
 - (ii) AE Kaksa.
 - (iii) AN Mahendraditya.
 - (iv) AN Prasannamatra.
 - (v) AN Nala.
 - (vi) AN Kalachuris.
261. *Terracotta Pendant.*
262. *Babylonian Seal.*
263. *Twenty photographs of Markandi Temples.*
264. *Illuminated Manuscript. Dnyaneshwari.*

FROM THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, BHOPAL.

No.	Name of Books	Copy	Date	No. of Paintings	Language	Remarks
<i>Oriental Section (Arabic and Persian).</i>						
265.	Seh-Nama. by Nizami Ganjavi	2 Vols.		28	Persian	Finely illuminated.
266.	Khamse Nizami Nizami Ganjavi	by 1 Vol.		4	Persian	Finely illuminated.
267.	Khamse Nizami Nizami Ganjavi	by 1 „		30	Persian	Finely illuminated
268.	Khamse Nizami Nizami Ganjavi	by 1 „			Persian	Finely illuminated.
269.	Khamse Nizami Nizami Ganjavi 1073 A.H.	by 1 „		34	Persian	Finely illuminated.
270.	Bohar-e-Danish Inayat Ullah	by 1 „		22	Persian	Finely illuminated.
271.	Tarikh-e-Sikandari Abu-Tahir Tusi	by 1 „		150	Persian	Finely illuminated.
272.	Dala'ilul Khairat Hafiz Ahmad.	by 1 „			Arabic	Finely illuminated.
273.	Dala'ilul Khairat Hafiz Ahmad.	by 1 „			Arabic	Finely illuminated.
<i>Occidental Section (Latin-English).</i>						
274.	Sketches in Afghanistan	1 „			English	
275.	Letters written in a Maharatta Camp during the year 1809— By Broughton.	1 „			English	
276.	Customs and Dress of the Hindoos Tolvyns.	by 1 „			English	
277.	Philologia Sera. Francisci Brddei	by 1 „	1725 A.D		Latin	Philology of the Bible.
278.	Turke-Green Indice Copiosissimo	by Cvm 1 „	1594 A.D.		Latin	(Greeks under the Turks) and Aspects Political, Economic, etc.

FROM RAJWADE SAMSHODHAN MANDAL, DHULIA.

279. A Persian grant from Shaha Jahan.
280. A Persian grant from Mumtaz Mahal.
281. A monetary grant (in Modi) from Maloji Raje Bhonsale. (Grand father of Shivaji) 1606 A.D.
282. A Modi Circular letter from Malik Ambar of Ahmednagar.
283. A land grant from Shivaji to the Brahmin of Chakan (in Modi].

284. A land grant from Rajaram Chhatrapati (in Modi).
 285. A letter from Sadashio Rao Bhau Peshwe to Govindpant Kher.
 286. A letter of Nana Fadnis.
 287. A letter from Raghobadada Peshwa bearing his seal as Peshwa.
 288. An autograph letter from Raghoji Bhonsle to Shahu Chatrapati about the former's invasion of Bengal and describing the extent of the booty.
 289. A letter from Raghuji Bhonsle to Sadashio, Dixit of Satara.
 290. A letter from Raja Chaitsing of Benaras to Maharaja Daulat Rao Scindia.
 291. A page from M. S. Elphinstone's account papers when he was the Resident at the Poona Darbar in 1815.

FROM THE JAIN RESEARCH INSTITUTE, YEOTMAL.

S. No.	Year	By whom sent	To whom sent	Description of the Document
1	2	3	4	5
292.	Summa San 1109 (1699A.D.)		"Tankhebandi"	Settlement of Income of Jadao family of Shidhkhed in Berar.
293.	1719 A.D.		"Partition of Deshmukhi"	Partition between Thakurji, Raje Raghuji, Raje Ranaji etc.
294.	R, year 64 (1737)	Shahu Maharaj	Laxmanrao Jadhao	Conferring the rights of Mokasa Bahti and Sahotra on Jadhao.
295.	A.D. 1765	Madhwarao Ballal Peshwe	Rustamrao Jadhao.	Conferring the rights of Mokasa on Rustamrao and Bahadursing as Laxmanrao was killed in the campaign of Karnatak.
296.	A.D. 1767	-do-	Sakhubai Shindhe.	Order to pay the "Mokasa" etc. to Rustamrao Jadhao of Shidhkhed.
297.	(A.D. 1776)		Shaka 1698 "FARKAT"	Relinquishment by Bhawani Sadashio Takalkar for Rs. 8,217-14-0 to Rustamrao Jadhao of Shidhkhed.

S. No.	Year	By whom sent	To whom sent	Description of the Document.
1	2	3	4	5
298.	A.D. 1800	Bajirao Ra- ghunath Peshwa.	Trimabakrao Jadhao of Shindhkhed.	Rights of Sahotra conferred. "You must maintain good cavalry and be loyal to us."
299.	Shaka 1556 (A.D. 1734)	"Mahajarnama"		Partition deed bet- ween Raje Dattaji Jadhao of Shindh- khed and others.
300.	Shaka 1684 (A.D. 1762).	Madhaorao Pandit Pradhan	"Ajnyapatra"	Order of conferring Inams etc. for the poet "Gosawinan- dan" of Sindhkhed in Berar.

FROM THE DAFTAR-I-DIWANI, HYDERABAD GOVERNMENT.

Persian Exhibits

S. No.	A.R.No	Period	Nature of the Document
1	2	3	4
301	5121	Sultan Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah. 1579—1612 A.C.	Farman, dated 1003 A.H. (1594 A.C.) ordering the Karkunan, etc., of the Patalchur Pargana, not to encroach on the Inam Lands of the late Abdul Karim.
302	5046	Sultan Muhammad Qutub Shah. 1612—1626 A.C.	Farman, dated 9th Shawwal, 1036 A.H. (1627 A.C.) granting the Despandiyagiri, etc., to Appa Kundu, son of Timanna.
303	5079	Ali Adil Shah II 1656—1672 A.C.	Farman, dated 11th Rajab 1074 A.H. (1664 A.C.) offering condo- lences to Ekoji Bhonsle (son of Shahji Bhonsle) on the death of his son.
304	5117	Ali Adil Shah II 1656—1672 A.C.	Farman, dated 16th Ziqada, 1074 A.H. (1664 A.C.) granting the Desmukhi of the Pargana of Qadirabad, etc. to Ekoji Bhonsle (son of Shahji Bhonsle).
305	5081	Ali Adil Shah II 1656—1672 A.C.	Farman, dated 16th Ziqada 1074 A.H. (1664 A.C.) granting the Deshmukhi of the Muhammad- abad Pargana to Ekoji Bhonsle, son of Shahji Bhonsle.

S. No.	A.R.No.	Period.	Nature of the Document.
1	2	3	4
306	5118	Ali Adil Shah II. 1656—1672 A.C.	Farman, dated, 16th Jamadi II, 1080 A.H. (1671 A.C.) granting the Parganas of Kaveripatan, etc., from the territories, belonging to Jegdev, to Ekoji Bhonsle son of Shahji Bhonsle.
307	767.	Shah Jahan. 1628—1658 A.C.	Siyaha Huzur dated 5th Rajab 1047 A.H. (1637 A.C.) holding of the public and private audience by Prince Aurangzeb ; granting audience to Nawab Shaista Khan etc.
308	811	Shah Jahan. 1628—1658 A.C.	Siyaha Huzur dated 3rd Ziqada. 17th regnal year, 1054 A.H. (1645 A.C.) Holding of public and private audience by Prince Aurangzeb ; receiving of the Emperor's Farman, and presentation of Huns to the Prince.
309	687	Shah Jahan. 1628—1658 A.C.	Endorsed memorandum dated 11th Jamadi I, 29th regnal year 1065 A.H. (1655 A.C.) : Granting of mansab to Shahbaz and Umar, in the service of Sultan Abdulla Qutub Shah.
310	645	Aurangzeb. 1658—1707 A.C.	Rozenamcha-Waqai-Ramgir Sarkar, dated 1st Shawwal 4th regnal year 1071 A.H. (1661 A.C.) : Offering of Idul-Fitr prayer by Muhammad Momin etc., and presentation of robe of honour by Nasrulla to the preacher.
311	569	Aurangzeb. 1658—1707 A.C.	Roznamcha-i-Waqai Hyderabad, dated 11th Rabi I, 4th regnal year 1072 A.H. (1661 A.C.) : Despatching of basket of fruits by Abdulla Qutub Shah (king of Golconda) to his daughter.
312	662	Aurangzeb. 1658—1707 A.C.	Roznamcha-i-Waqai-Galna, dated 1st Ramzan 1072 A.H. (1662 A.C.) : Reporting the arrival of the sons of Sultan Quli Beg, on his way to Mulher at Burhanpur.

S. No.	A.R.No.	Period.	Nature of the Document.
1	2	3	4
313	731	Aurangzeb. 1658—1707 A.C.	Parwancha dated 28th Ramzan 1072 A.H. (1661 A.C.): Regarding the grant of five lakhs dams out of the revenue of the Pargana of Nandura as salary to Sayyid Saif etc., for the management of the said Pargana.
314	579	Aurangzeb. 1658—1707 A.C.	Roznamcha-i-Dharur dated 23rd Muharram 1073 A.H. (1662 A.C.): Regarding the raid, made by Sayyid Shihab on the Tir village and the clash that ensued between him and the inhabitants.
315	606	Aurangzeb. 1658—1707 A.C.	Roznamcha-i-Waqa-i-Udgir, dated 3rd Shawwal 1073 A.H. (1663 A.C.) : Reporting the arrival of Muhammad Riza Beg, servant of Umadatul-Mulk Jafar Khan on his way to Burhanpur, at Ramgir.
316	845	Aurangzeb. 1658—1707 A.C.	Siyaha Huzur, dated 17th Rabi I, 6th regnal year, 1074 A.H. (1663 A.C.) : Dastak issued by the orders of the Maharaja Jai Singh addressed to the grandees to send reinforcement to Sayyid Mansur Khan.
317	824	Aurangzeb. 1658—1707 A.C.	Siyaha Huzur, dated 12th Rabi II, 11th regnal year, 1079 A.H. (1668 A.C.): Holding of public and private audience by Prince and presentation of Nisar to the Prince by Muhammed Abul Fazl, etc.
318	500	Aurangzeb. 1658—1707 A.C.	Siyaha dated 28th Shaban 23rd regnal year 1091 A.H. (1680 A.C.) : Orders issued to the Commanders to perform guards duties and patrol around the Imperial Camp.
319	506	Aurangzeb. 1658—1707 A.C.	Descriptive Roll, dated 3rd Rabi II, 24th regnal year, 1092 A.H. (1681 A.C.) : Regarding the physical features of Sayyid Muhammad and his horses under the command of Kamyab Khan.

S. No.	A.R.No.	Period.	Nature of the Document.
1	2	3	4
320	111	Aurangzeb. 1658—1707 A.C.	Copy of the attendance certificate dated 6th Ramzan 26th regnal year, 1093 A.H. (1680 A.C.) of the Portuguese gunners, posted at the fort of Shiewner, under the command of Abdul Aziz Khan, the Qiladar
321	681	Aurangzeb. 1658—1707 A.C.	Dastak dated Rabi I, 27th regnal year 1095 A.H. (1684 A.C.) addressed to Udiraj, regarding the payment of salary to Jagjiwan Das Ahdi and Mushrif, employed on the establishment of the mother of the Prince.
322	784	Aurangzeb.	Siyaha Huzur, dated 18th Jamadi II 33rd regnal year, 1101 A.H. (1699 A.C.) : Sanction accorded to the exemption of the Deccani Mansabdars from the execution of Security Bond.
323	727	Aurangzeb. 1658—1707 A.C.	Muster-Roll dated 15th Muharram 45th regnal year, 1113 A.H. (1701 A.C.) : Bearing the verification of the branding of horses belonging to the retainers of Faizullah Khan.
324	190	Shah Alam II 1759—1803 A.C.	Newsletter, Shahjahanabad dated 7th Rajab 1187 A.H. (1773 A.C.) : Bestowing the robes of honour, jewels, etc., upon the personages by His Imperial Majesty.
325	5073	Asaf Jah I. 1724—1748 A.C.	An Office note, dated 1141 A.H., bearing the endorsement of Asaf Jah I, to return the bond, after checking the payment of the amount, due from Mobariz Khan.
326	2011	Asaf Jah I. 1724—1748 A.C.	Jama-Wasil-baqi (Account of the collections and arrears) of the Peshkash, due from Lakoji, the Zamindar of Tanjore.
327	2014	Asaf Jah I. 1724—1748 A.C.	A copy of an endorsed office note, regarding the collection of the revenues from the territories, adjoining the Fort Nusratgarh, and the Peshkash due from the Zamindars.

S. No	A.R.No.	Period.	Nature of the Document.
1	2	3	4
328	5077	Nawab Nasir Jang. 1748—1750 A.C.	Endorsed office note, regarding the petition of Sayyid Lashkar Khan, dated 9th Shaban 1161 A.H., bearing the sanction of Rs. 11019, for the purchase of land, etc., for the tomb of Asaf Jah I.
329	5074	Nawab Nasir Jang. 1748—1750 A.C.	Endorsed petition of Husain Dost Khan Mobariz Jang (Chanda Sahib) regarding the grant of Mahalat, in salary to himself and his son.
330	2028	Nawab Muzaffar Jang 1750 A.C.	Deed of Lease, drawn by Ali Riza Ghazanfar Jang, regarding the districts of Trichinopoly, etc.
331	5055	Nawa' Salabat Jang. 1750—1759 A.C.	An endorsed office note, dated 20th Jamadi II, 1170 A.H. regarding the renewal of the Sanad of Madad-i-Mash, to Krishna Chari, out of the yield of Salt Tax.
332	4801	Nawab Mir Nizam Ali Khan. 1759—1803 A.C.	Copy of the Office memorandum, dated 26th Rabi I, 1175 A. H. conveying the orders that 5th Zilhijja, 1173 A.H. may be entered in the Government Offices, as the date of accession of Nizam II.
333	3301	Nawab Mir Nizam Ali Khan. 1759—1803 A.C.	Petition of Rai Babu Rai Asaf-jahi, bearing endorsement of the Emperor Shah Alam II in lead pencil, regarding the receipt of 101 Ashrafi, presented by the Nizam to the Emperor, on his accession to the throne of Delhi.
334	1265	Nawab Mir Nizam Ali Khan. 1759—1803 A.C.	Office note, dated 11th Safar 1189 A.H. (1775 A.C.) on the petition of the Mahratta Officers, for the Payment of Rs. 2,00,000, in kind, bearing endorsement of the Nizam for the issue of a written authority.
335	3303	Nawab Mir Nizam Ali Khan. 1759—1803 A.C.	Memorandum on Famine Relief Measures bearing endorsement of the Nizam.

S. No.	A. R. No.	Period.	Nature of the document.
1	2	3	4
336	2520	Nawab Mir Nizam Ali Khan. 1759—1803 A.C.	Draft of an order addressed to Anop Ram for the restoration of the Taluq of Anagundy, etc., to Tipu Sultan.
337	5061	Nawab Mir Nizam Ali Khan. 1759—1803 A.C.	Letter of Azam-ul-Umara, addressed to Hari Pandit in regard to the occupation of the fort of Balhari, dated 17th Shawwal, 1206 A.H. (1791 A.C.).
338	2255	Nawab Mir Nizam Ali Khan. 1759—1803 A.C.	Draft of an agreement, dated 28th Shaban, 1211 A.H. (1797 A.C.) granting permission to Murlidhar, coppersmith, to purchase copper alloy and continue striking coins at the Elichpur Mint.
339	2163	Nawab Mir Nizam Ali Khan. 1759—1803 A.C.	Endorsed Memorandum regarding the grant of permission to re-start the coinage at Kalyan Mint.
340	5070	Nawab Mir Nizam Ali Khan. 1759—1803 A.C.	Draft of a letter, addressed to General Campbell, instructing him to provide facilities for Wikalat Ram, the newly appointed officer-in-charge of ships at Masulipatam.
341	2354	Nawab Mir Nizam Ali Khan. 1759—1803 A.C.	Draft of a letter, addressed to Mr. Sadler, instructing him to assist Wikalat Ram, the Darogha of ships at Masulipatam.
342	5069	Nawab Mir Nizam Ali Khan. 1759—1803 A.C.	Memorandum, on the rates, prevailing in the grain market on the far side of the river Musi (Begam Bazar), dated 13th Shaban, 1189 A.H. (1775 A.C.)
343	2303	Nawab Mir Nizam Ali Khan. 1759—1803 A.C.	Memorandum, dated 20th Rabi I, 1193 A.H. (1779 A.C.) enumerating the firms of Shroffs situated in Hyderabad.
344	4633	Nawab Mir Nizam Ali Khan. 1759—1803 A.C.	Market rates of spices, etc., prevalent at the Jaising Petha, dated 22nd Zilhijja 1212 A.H. (1797 A.C.)
345	3022	Nawab Sikandar Jah 1803—1828 A.C.	Copy of the draft of orders of a Maharaja Chandu Lal, declaring the issue of rupee coins, known as Zulfakar and Sikandar, struck at the Amraoti Mint, to be legal tender for all purposes.

S. No.	A. R. No.	Period.	Nature of the document.
1	2	3	4
346	3023	Nawab Sikandar Jah 1803—1828 A.C.	Draft of a Sanad and of an agreement, regarding the appointment of Muhammad Eydrus Khan, as Darogha of Mint at Feroznagar (Raichur).
347	3021	Nawab Sikandar Jah 1803—1828 A.C.	Copy of Lease, dated 7th Zilhijja 1237 A.H. (1821 A.C.) granted for the establishment of Amraoti Mint for striking Shaimsheri coins.
348	3025	Nawab Sikandar Jah 1803—1828 A.C.	Memorandum, on the estimate of Rs. 2,696-8-0 for 506 Gaddi of different varieties and qualities of papers, under the supervision of Sikandaryar Jang and Muhammad Abdul Lateef Khan.

Marathi Exhibits

S. No.	A. R. No.	Contents of the Document.	Date.
349	1100	A copy of a sanad granting four annas per day "Yomiya" to a Brahmin at Purli.	9-4-1698 A.C.
350	858	Krishna Rao Ballal writes to Jiwajee Punt posted with the Nizam, to restore the Jagir granted to the Guru of the Patil Baba (i.e. Mahadajee Scindia).	31-10-1774 A.C.
351	1337	A letter of injunction from the Punt Pradhan to restore the grants to the grave of Nawab Nizamul-Mulk Bdr. in Pargana Khuldabad.	18-9-1757 A.C.
352	1338	A letter of injunction issued by Madhav Rao II to restore the grants to the grave of Nasir Jung Bdr. in Pargana Takli.	18-9-1757 A.C.
353	1340	A letter of injunction from Madhav Rao II to restore the grant to the grave of Aurangzeb in Pargana Takli.	18-9-1757 A.C.
354	882	Jankoji Scindia addresses from Golconda to Dhondopunt Rai Rayan soliciting his aid the object of which is not clear.	10-3-1776 A.C.
355	1410	Haripunt Phadke writes to Nanajee Shankar that certain grants to Trimbak Gangadhar etc., in Pargana Chitgope should be restored.	3-2-1779 A.C.

S. No.	A. R. No.	Contents of the Document.	Date
356	1393	Ramchandra Ganesh addresses Nana-jee Punt thanking him for an offer of sugar-coated sesames.	28-2-1779 A.C.
357	1389	Mudhojee Bhonsle sends robes to Bhondajee Shankar in honour of the Dasserah.	15-10-1781 A.C.
358	1388	Nana Phadnis sends an invitation to Dhondajee Shankar to attend the marriage of Madhav Rao II.	31-12-1782 A.C.
359	1387	Tukojee Holkar writes to Renuka Das Rai Rayan condoling him upon his father's death.	21-2-1783 A.C.
360	849	Govind Rao Ballal congratulates Rai Renuk Rao upon the latter's being made the Peshkar and for being granted other privileges.	5-2-1784 A.C.
361	844	A copy of an agreement between the Peshwa and the Nizam regarding the distribution of territory obtained in the Doab of the Tungabhadra and the Krishna from Tippu Sultan.	2-6-1786 A.C.
362	861	Ahalya Bai Holkar addresses Rai Renukadas informing him that Vishwas Laxman was posted as her representative at Hyderabad.	5-9-1791 A.C.
363	1088	An Akhbar from Nagpur reporting details of the Northern affairs of Ali Bahadur and Tukojee Holkar camping at Mathura.	10-1-1792 A.C.
364	864	Sakharam Bhagwant writes to Nana-jee Punt that Yadav Rao Rajaram should be presented to the Hudur and his goodwill and kindness secured for him.	Before 1782 A.C.
365	846	Naro Ganesh writes to Rai Renuka Das requesting him to accept sugar-coated sesames.	After 1783 A.C.
366	1087	An Akhbar from Mysore detailing the movements of the English near Chandavar.	After 1784 A.C.
367	1399	Rai Renuka Das Dhundiraj Rai Rayan writes to Patil Bava (Mahadajee Scindia) that as his brother Appa Rao is proceeding on a pilgrimage in the North every facility should be afforded to him.	About 1785 A.C.

S. No.	A. R. No.	Contents of the Document.	Date
368	1394	Bhiv Rao Yashwant, an artillery officer of the Peshwa, addresses Nana Swamy thanking him for certain good deeds of his.	11-1-1777 A.C.
369	193	A Poona Akhbar reporting the details of the Holi celebrations held in the palace of the Peshwa.	8-3-1784 A.C.
370	511	An Akhbar of the Dewdi-e-Khas of Nawab Nasir-ud-dowla Bahadur. As usual arrivals and departures of the courtiers etc., are narrated. (William) Maclean is reported to have gone on an excursion with his wife to a mango-tope.	15-11-1844 A.C.
371	1057	Malhar Rao Holkar addresses Rai Renuka Das Rai Rayan urging him to maintain amicable relations with him as in the past.	About 1813 A.C.
372	1099	Hara Prasad Tivari addresses Rai Dinanath Shukla, an agent of the Rai Rayan. The writer displays an excellent literary style.	29-9-1835 A.C.
373	G109	An Akhbar (newsletter) originating from Poona reporting in vivid detail the accidental fall of Peshwa Sawai Madhav Rao from the balcony of the Shanwarwada palace, overlooking a fountain and the fractures and severe injuries sustained by him.	23 October 1795 A.C.
374	G864	An anecdote relating how Samsamud-Daula, while playing chess with Nizam Ali Khan, ignored the fire caught by the carpet on the floor and the hem of the Nizam's tunic and yet justified his indifference.	Undated.
375	G865	A story about Niloba Dada Sadhu and Raja Ujagarchand.	Undated.
376	G934	A repartee from Govind Rao Kale to Arastu Jah who put a humiliating query to him about the Peshwa.	Undated.
377	G963	An anecdote about Daulat Rao Scindia and Madhav Rao II.	Undated.
378	1639	An inventory of articles in store in the Fort of Devagiri.	19th June 1776 | A.C.
379	1695	Rai Rayan Dayanatwant (Dhondoji Shankar) writes to Ganesh Dadaji instructing the latter to get the medicine prepared according to the prescription.	4th December 1781A. C.

S. N.	A. R. N.	Contents of the Document.	Date
380	1661	Appa and Sakhaji write to Baba and Ram Rao. Numerous references have been made to the Battle of Lakhari fought between the Scindia and the Holkar in 1793.	17th May 1793 A. C.
381	2421	Appaji Narasimha writes to Dayanataram describing how a Gosavi went amuck and assaulted a few persons.	18th April 1775 A.C.
382	1867	List of stages of journey from Hyderabad to Malkapur.	28th March 1824 A.C.
383	1396	A treatise on the tests determining the merits and demerits of horses composed in the Ovi metre.	Undated.
384	1727	A memorandum giving the identification marks of Ram Singh and Tiwari.	12th February 1819 A.C.
385	932	Hamumanta Rao writes to Nanaji Shankar about domestic and financial matters and expresses his gratitude to the latter for rescuing one Bhadri from the harassment of some people who have falsely charged him with theft. The letter is a good specimen of cramp Modi handwriting.	20th December 1767 A.C.
386		A page from a Modi Bakhar (incomplete) obtained from the Sanpuri Village, Hyderabad State, which gives a lively account of the history of the Marathas and the Nizams, the period covered being from the death of Sambhaji to 1776 A.C. (Preserved by the Osmania University.)	Undated.

Facsimiles of lac seals

387	A broken fragment of the seal of Peshwa Raghunath Rao.	Nagari.
388	Seal of Raja Umed Singh of Marwar	Nagari.
389	Seal of Asaf Jah Nizam-ul-Mulk	Persian.
390	Seal of Nawab Nizam Ali Khan	Persian.
391	Seal of Sir Baha Rani Sanat Kunwar Jodib.	Persian.

FROM PROFESSOR NAIMUDDIN, PROFESSOR, VIDARBHA
MAHAVIDYALAYA, AMRAOTI.

- I. From Qazi S. Hanifuddin Saheb, Achalpur City.
392. A sanad granted to his ancestors.
393. Jawahar-al-Tafsar.

II. From S. Zulfiqar Husan Khateeb, Achalpur City.

394. Hidayat-al-Nahu.
395. Tawareekh-e-Hindi (Tareekh-e-Zaman-e-Sahinshah Jahangir).
396. The holy Quran (in green Juzdam).
397. Diwan-e-Shams Tabreez.
398. Diwan-e-Hafiz.
399. Ruqaat-e-Alamgir.
400. Khulsa-e-Durre Arbain.

III. From Muhd. Mahatab Khan Sahib, M.A., Retired Head Master, Achalpur City.

401. Waqa-e-Nadirshah.

FROM GOVERNMENT OF PATIALA AND EAST PUNJAB STATES UNION.

402. Copies of five letters of Maharajas Ala Singh and Amar Singh written to Ashraf-ul-Wuzra Shah Wali Khan, Prime Minister of Ahmad Shah Abdali.
403. A Farman dated 29th Rajjab, 7th Regnal year of Emperor Muhammad Akbar Shah Badshah granting to Maharaja Karam Singh of Patiala the title of Rajeshur Maharajadhiraj Rajah-i-Rajgan Mahendar Bahadur.
404. A letter dated 5th Jamadi-ul-Awwal, 15th Jalusi, of General Perron of Maratha service addressed to Major Louis Bourquine.
405. A Copper plate with a Sanad of Raja Karam Parkash, dated 29th Chet, 1859 Bk. (1802 A.D.), inscribed on it, offering village of Surajpur in the "Taluqa Panjaur" to Temple Sri Jagannath Dwar as a religious offering.
406. Sanad dated 3rd September, 1815, under the seal of General David Ochterloney granting the Thakurai of the territories of Baghat and Jagat-garh in the Shivalik Hills to Maharaja Karam Singh of Patiala.
407. A Document dated 1st Chet 1874 Bk. (March 1817 A.D.), bearing the *Sahi* (in Gurmukhi script) and two seals of Maharaja Ranjit Singh of the Panjab, granting the village of Tanda, Aiya-nagar (Yahiyapur) and Urmur to Sardar Fateh Singh Ahluwalia of Kapurthala.
408. Book of Reports or Intelligence for the year 1880 Bk. (1823-4 A.D.), from the Patiala Vakil at the British Agency at Ambala, Persian Manuscript.
409. Agreement between the British Government and the Patiala State regarding the Sirsa-Branch of the Western Jumna Canal, executed on the 28th of July, 1893, and approved and confirmed by the Governor-General of India on the 29th August, 1893.

FROM SHARADASHRAM, YEOTMAL.

(Through Dr. Y. K. Deshpande).

A.—Documents of Pre-Bhonsla Period.

410. Photo of the grant by Tuloji Raje, a Gauli King to Vis Joshi and Nag Joshi, five generations before 1612 A.D.
411. Photo of a grant by Jatba, a Gond King of Deogarh in 1612 A.D. to Mukund Joshi and Narayan Joshi.
412. Photo of a grant by Koka Shah, a Gond King to Mukund Joshi and Narayan Joshi in 1638 A.D.
413. Photo of a grant by Kesari Shah, a Gond King to Mukund Joshi and Nar Joshi in 1646 A.D.
414. Photo of a grant by Dindarshah, a convert Gond king to Nar Joshi in 1680 A.D.

B.—Documents under Nizamshahi of Ahmadnagar.

415. Photo of an order of Malik Amber, the Abyssinian Minister of the Nizamshahi in 1620 A.D.
416. Photo of a Majhar, about a watan of Sakar-khelda in Berar in 1622 A.D., recording order of Raje Maloji Bhonsla, grandfather of Shivaji as Minister of the Nizamshahi and an order by Raja Birsingh Deo Bundela, a Sardar of the Mughal Emperor.
417. Photo of an Order over the Patelki Watan of Sakar-Khelda and other villages between Varial family and Jetji Teli, an Agent of Raje Sharaffi Bhonsla, uncle of Shivaji, who was a Mukasdar of the said Sakar-Khelda pargana.

C.—Documents of the period of the Bhonslas of Nagpur.

418. Abhayapatra, a letter of assurance by Raja Kanhoji Bhonsla to the Brahmins of Talegon Dasasar in Berar in 1731 A.D.
419. An Abhayapatra by Raja Raghoji Bhonsla II, regarding the rights of Meherki, in 1800 A.D.
420. Account of the fight between Kanhoji and Raghoji Bhonsla in connection with the family of the Parwa Deshmukh in 1730 A.D.
421. A grant by Raghoji II, to Rodbhat in 1815 A.D., the document bearing the endorsement of Jenkins, the Resident of Nagpur.
422. A grant by Janoji Bhonsla to Govindnath Gosavi in 1753 A.D.
423. An order by Janoji Bhonsla to allow Mukasa to Balvantrao Deolate in 1765, A.D.
424. A grant by Sabaji Bhonsla to Vishvanath Bhat of Darwha in 1784 A.D.

425. Photo of an Order by Janoji Bhonsla in connection with the Desh-Mukhi Watan of Pohona Pargana in 1769 A.D.

D.—The Documents of the Pre-Mughal Period.

426. A Farman in Persian language but in Modi characters by Bijapur Emperor about Patelki Watan in 1664 A.D.
427. A Dharmapatra, a grant to Nag Thakur of Darwha in 1537 A.D.
428. Vasalat, a revenue statement of the jagir villages of Raja Pahadsingh in 1537 A.D.

E.—Documents of the Mughal Period.

429. Ek-harfi, revenue statement of Ner Pargana in Modi in 1695 A.D.
430. Ek-harfi, revenue statement of Darwha Pargana in Persian in 1685 A.D.
431. Ek-harfi, revenue statement of Papal Pargana in Modi in 1680 A.D.
432. Ikrarnama, an agreement in Persian on cloth in 1672 A.D.
433. Ikrarnama in Persian and Gujrati in 1712 A.D.
434. An agreement in favour of Kashiram Deshpandia of Papal in Modi in 1675 A.D.
435. A Khareeta by Daulatrao Sindhia on behalf of the Emperor of Delhi in favour of Deokate Sardar.
436. An order by Aurangzeb about the watan of Deshmukhi of Darwha Pargana in Persian in 1671 A.D.
437. An agreement between the Deshmukh and Deshpandia of Ner Pargana in 1671 A.D.
438. A deed of partition of the Deshmukhi watan of Darwha Pargana between two brothers one Hindu and the other convert to Mahomedanism for watan in 1673 A.D.
439. A grant of Raja Jagjeewanrao Udaram of Mahur to a Brahmin in 1658 A.D.
440. A grant by Rani Savitri Bai Udaram alias Rai Baghan in 1658 A.D.

F.—Documents during the period of the Nizams of Hyderabad.

441. A bond in Modi in favour of Vithalpant Deshpande of Papal in 1845 A.D.
442. A sanad by Nizam-ul-mulk to a quazi of Darwha in 1849 A.D.
443. A sanad by Chinqilich Khan to Sadavarti Brahmin of Talegaon in 1702 A.D.
444. A sanad by Nizam-ul-mulk Asaf Jah to a Darwha Qazi in 1818 A.D.

443. A sanad by Chingilich Khan in Persian in the 44th year of the reign of Aurangzeb.
446. An order by Nizam-ud-daula in the reign of Shah Alam, Emperor in 1765 A.D.
447. Proclamation during the Ministry of Sirajud-daula in 1819 A.D.

G.—Documents of the period of the Rajas of Satara.

448. An order by Shahu Maharaj to Bajirao I, Peshwa in 1727 A.D.
449. An order by Shahu Maharaj to Kanhoji Bhonsla in 1731 A.D.
450. An order by Shahu Maharaj to Sultanji Nimbalkar in 1722 A.D.
451. An order by Shahu Maharaj to Dharmoji Deokate about the Sargaudk of Pargana Kadevalit in 1707 A.D.
452. An order by Shahu Maharaj to Sultanji Nimbalkar about the Vatan of the Deokate Sardar in 1723 A.D.
453. Darbar kharch, presents given at Satara Court by the Deokate Sardar in 1753 A.D.

H.—Documents of the Peshwa period.

454. An order by Visaji Krishna Biniwale to Manaji Deokate.
455. A Khareeta by Savai Madhorao Peshwa.
456. News letter by Chinto Ram Vakeel of the Deokate Sardar, giving the details of the 2nd marriage of Balaji Bajirao in 1760 A.D.
457. A letter by Balaji Bajirao Peshwa.
458. An order by Madhorao Ballal Peshwa to Janoji Bhonsla.
459. An order by Madhorao Ballal Peshwa to Manaji Deokate in 1768 A.D.
460. News letter by Ranoji Sate giving the news about the campaign against Hyder Naik of Mysore and the meeting of Mahadji Scindia, Holkar and Haripant Fadke.

I.—Miscellaneous historical documents.

461. An impression of a copper plate grant by a Savant in Marathi in 1202 Sake.
462. A copper plate grant by Dip Narayan Sinha, king to a Brahmin about three hundred years ago.
463. A Persian passport by a Resident of Indore to one Babu Mahadeo, a servant of Jankoji Scindia in 1832 A.D.
464. A copy of the Bombay Gazetteer in Persian, dated 18-11-1856 A.D.
465. Copies of the "Lawrence Gazette" in Urdu in 1869 A.D.

- 466. A Persian and Hindi passport by the Resident at Indore. ::
- 467. Facsimile of the handwriting of Tukaram Maharaj from the Ms. in possession of his descendant.
- 468. A letter by Warren Hastings in Persian with his signature to the Poona Darbar.
- 469. An autograph letter by Sir John Shore, Governor-General of India in Persian, to Poona Darbar.
- 470. A letter by Macpherson, Governor-General of India in Persian with his signature to Poona Darbar.
- 471. A letter by Lord Cornwallis, Governor-General of India in Persian with his signature to Poona Darbar.
- 472. A painting of Govindpant Bundele.
- 473. A painting of the last fight of Rani Laxmibai at Gwalior.
- 474. Photo of a contemporary painting of Emperor Shah Jahan.

FROM COMBINED INTER-SERVICES HISTORICAL SECTION,
SIMLA

- 475. *Italian Propaganda Leaflet For Indian Troops.*—This is a specimen of Italian leaflets dropped on Indian troops fighting in North Africa. The present exhibit was dropped on 21st August 1942 at 6-30 P.M. An English translation made in the field is also attached:
- 476. *Correspondence Between The Axis Powers, The Mufti Of Jerusalem and Prime Minister Rashid Ali of Iraq.*—These are photostat copies of the captured documents in German, French and Italian with their English renderings, and bear on the relations between the Middle East countries and the Axis powers. These letters might well serve as basic original sources for researches in the history of diplomacy.
- 477. *War Department File On Lease-Lend—General Policy.*—Contains a Military Finance Department Memorandum entitled "Lease-Lend and Reciprocal Lease-Lend" which summed up in a dozen paragraphs the theory and practice of mutual aid between USA and India. The Memorandum seems to have been drafted sometime early in 1944.
- 478. Translation of minutes of a conference held in Goering's special train in Rome on 30th November 1942, affecting Axis situation in North Africa.
- 479. A Memorandum by Mr. Winston Churchill on artillery tactics circulated to commanders of the 4th Indian Division and 5th, 7th and 11th Indian Infantry Brigades.
- 480. A German document, being diagram of Artillery—Air Co-operation on the Libyan Front.

481. An exchange of signals i.e., cipher messages between General Auchinleck and Commander 4th Indian Division, typical of messages generally exchanged in the field.
482. Japanese Internment Camps forms required to be filled in by the Prisoners of War.
483. Note by General Wavell—Commander-in-Chief of India on 28th March 1942 of the situation in Burma as "it may be by September 1942 and the measures necessary to restore the position".
484. Note by General Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of India, dated 4th June 1942, on J.P.S., Paper No. 18, regarding Offensive into Burma.
485. Letter dated 6th July 1944 from Lord Louis Mountbatten, Supreme Allied Commander, South-East Asia to Major-General W. D. A. Lentaigne, regarding withdrawal of physically weak men of his Brigade—showing seal of South-East Asia Command, Original signature of Lord Louis Mountbatten and initials of Major-General Lentaigne.
486. 3rd Indian Division Operation Instruction No. 4—To Brigadier W. D. A. Lentaigne, DSO, Commander 111 Ind. Inf. Bde.—By Major-General O. C. Wingate, Commander 3 Ind. Div. Imphal, dated the 28th February 1944, with closing remarks in manuscript "FOR THERE IS NO RESTRAINT TO THE LORD, TO SAVE BY MANY OR BY FEW".
487. 3rd Indian Division Operation Instruction No. 1, with endorsement thereon by Major-General O. C. Wingate, then Commander, 3rd Indian Division.
488. War Diary of 1/16th Punjab Regiment—written in pencil.

Photographs.

489. Taking prisoners, Italy.
490. Gun Firing at Night, Italy.
491. Tank with Infantry Escort in Burma.
492. R. I. N. Depth charge against submarines.
493. Clearing Italian town of snipers.
494. Through burning Seywa to Meiktila, Burma.
495. Devastated Monastery on Monte Cassino, Italy.
496. Sikh Patrol Charging Japanese Foxholes.
497. Allied Tanks enter Benghazi, North Africa.
498. Japan surrenders, Rangoon.
499. Frontier Force Regiment Advance on Meiktila, Burma.
500. R. I. A. F., Air Umbrella over Arakan.

*Maps and Charts.*501. *Four collections depicting:—*

(i) The Formation Signs of the Indian Army before partition;

(ii) Formation Signs of the Indian States before partition;

(iii) Formation Signs of different Indian Brigades; and

(iv) Miscellaneous Formation Signs relating to Indian Army.

502. *Operations in North Burma February—June, 1943. (Drg: No. 22/50/H).*503. *8 Indian Divisions Advance to Terni 10—14th June, 1944 (Drg. No. 18/48/H).*504. *Medical Cover for X Corps Operations 7—18th July 1944. (Drg: 68/50/H).*505. *5th Indian Division at Ruweisat Ridge 18th July, 1942. (Drg: No. 68/50/H).*

FROM ASSAM PROVINCIAL MUSEUM, GAUHATI.

506. *Three leaves from Illustrated Bhagawat, Book X Part I:—*

*Subject:—*It describes the birth and exploits of Sri Krishna and also the miracles performed by him.

*Author:—*Sri Sri Sankar Deva. He was the founder preacher of the Mahapurusha Vaisnava Religion in Assam.

*Date:—*1687 Saka i.e., 1765 A.D.

*Remarks:—*The whole of the tenth Book of the Bhagawat was translated into Assamese verse into three parts, e.g., Adi Dasam, Majh Dasam and Seh Dasam. The first part or Adi Dasam was translated by Sankar Deva and the second and the third parts or Majh and Seh Dasams were translated by Ananta Kandali. This manuscript is the part I or Adi Dasam by Sankar Deva.

507. *Three leaves from Illustrated Lava-Kusha Yuddha:—*

*Subject:—*It describes the heroic fight between Lava and Kusha the two brothers on the one side, and Rama and his brothers on the other.

*Author:—*Harihar Bipra.

*Date:—*Unknown.

508. *Three Leaves From Illustrated Gita Govinda:—*

*Subject:—*The poetical rendering in Assamese of Jaydeva's famous Sanskrit poem Gita Gobinda.

*Author:—*Kaviraj Chakravarty. He was the court poet of Rudra Sinha and a writer of some eminence.

Date:—This puthi was written under the orders of the Ahom King Rudra Sinha who reigned in Assam from 1696 A.D. to 1714 A.D. and this puthi must have been written within this period.

The illustrations chiefly depict the scenes of amours of Radha and Krishna, and they are best specimens of Indian art. It must, however, be noted that these pictures in water colours though some two hundred years old, have retained their brilliancy up to the present time.

FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF MADHYA BHARAT

List "A"

509. Treaty of Surji Anjun-Gaon (1803) (with one enclosure).
510. Treaty with Ambaji Rao Ingle and the Hon'ble the East India Company settled by General Lake (1803).
511. Treaty of Burhanpur (1804) (two copies—one over the signature of H. H. the Viceroy and the other by John Malcolm).
512. Treaty between the British Government and the Maharaja Daulat Rao Scindia done at Gwalior (1877).
513. Engagements between the Hon'ble the East India Company and Maharaja Daulat Rao Scindia regarding Pindarahs, with two statements of cessions of territory (1818).
514. Engagements between the British Government and the Maharaja Daulat Rao Scindia done at Gwalior (1820) two copies.
515. Agreement between the Maharaja Daulat Rao Scindia and the British Government regarding the Nimar District (1823).
516. Treaty between the Hon'ble Company and Kirat Singh of Gohad (1804).
517. Treaty between the Hon'ble the East India Company and Maharaja Jayaji Rao Scindia done at Gwalior. with two Schedules (1844).
518. Agreement between the Maharaja Jayaji Rao Scindia and the British Government regarding exchange of territories. (English, Urdu and Marathi-triplicate) 1860.
519. Treaty of Banaras (with one Schedule) 1860.
520. Treaty between the British Government and the Gwalior Durbar with three Schedules (1871).
521. Lord Dufferin's letter regarding the restoration of the Gwalior Fort and Cantonment of Morar (1886).
522. Postal Convention of 1885. Original in English in this Box from Box No. 4 (Certified Urdu translation in Box No. 4).
523. Agreement regarding the Imperial Service Troops (1900).

524. Lord Northbrook's Kharita regarding the loan of one and a half crore of Rupees (1873).
525. Lord Canning's Kharita regarding the right of adoption.
526. Sanad regarding the title of Crown of India conferred upon Her Highness Sakhiya Raja Sahiba (1891).
527. King George's Kharita on the birth of a son and heir to His Highness the Maharaja Scindia (1917).

Historical Papers regarding Mutiny of 1857 belonging to Household.

List "B"

Indore Darbar

Serial No.	Date-year	From whom received	Subject of the Diary
18.	1st July and 2nd July 1857	Ramchandra Bhau Sahib Reshamwale.	Indore Residency : Mutiny at, Sadutkhan raises the banner of religion (Decn.) at ; Sadutkhan his confession before H. H. and imprisonment.
19.	3rd July to 8th July, 1857.	Do.	Indore Residency : H. H. fails to go to ; Col. Durand's escape from ; Indore , Mutineers move towards ; Tillore Col. Durand's arrival at ; H. H. pleads ignorance of what had taken place. Rebels ; Outrages in Holkar's territories—European Officers Massacred by ; H.H.'s vain attempts to pacify the ; Capt. Hungerford charges H. H. of connivance and queries about H.H.'s future intentions, to which H. H. assures loyalty.
20.	27th July 1857.	Do.	Burwaha : Col. Durand's arrival at ; Col. Durand's enquires of Indore Minister whether all was well at Indore to which the latter replies in the affirmative ; further questions as to why H. H. did not inform him that his troops had mutinied which creates suspicion in his mind ; also enquires what action H.H. took to suppress the rebels ; Holds H.H. responsible for the out-break at Indore.

S. No.	Date-year	From whom received	Subject of the Diary
531.	1st August to 30th August 1857.	Ramchandra Bhan Sahib Reshamwale.	Mhow : Col. Durand's arrival at ; Col. Durand—Writes to H.H. to punish all those who were involved in the out break ; proclaims severe punishment for the rebels.
532.	1st September to 30th Sept. 1857.	Do.	Mandsaur : Mutiny at ; part played by Shahzada at.
533.	1st Oct. to 31st Oct. 1857.	Do.	Dhar : Occupied by 500 strong. Mandsaur, progress made by rebels at. Dholepur : Reported arrival of Indore Mutineers at : Chhatarsingh : Raja of Satara in confinement. Indore : British troops arrive at. Delhi : Its reported fall to the British arms. Datia : Chief of, attack Alampur.
534.	1st Nov. to 31st Dec. 1857	Do.	Mahidpur : Amin of, asked to disband Vilayatees (rebels) ; obeys. Delhi : Its fall confirmed.
535.	December 1857	Do.	Statement of events which took place after Sir Robert Hamilton's arrival at Indore on 15th December 1857.
536.	From Dec. 1857 to Jan. 1858.	Do.	Mutineers and their ring leaders : Sadut Khan, Adjutant Bans Gopal, Jamadar Ahmed Ali of Artillery, Bhagirath, Bargeer and Hawildar Araroo Singh of Artillery ; of the above Bhagirath, was hanged at Depalpur on 6th November and Araroo Singh blown off on 20th December, about 1,000 infantry and 500 sawars disarmed and the the rest escaped.

FROM SHRI K. SAJANLAL

(Private Collections of Urdu and Persian Newspapers)

*Pre-Mutiny and Post-Mutiny Periods**Pre-Mutiny Newspapers*

537. Fwaid-un-Nazirin—Issue No. 2 of Vol. 3, dated 24th January 1848.
538. Qiran-us-Sadain—Issue No. 6, Vol. 4, dated 23rd January 1849.
539. Amifo-ul-Akhbar—Issue No. 2, Vol. 3, dated 11th December 1856.
540. Majma-ul-Akhbar—Issue No. 384, dated 23rd January 1850.
541. Majma-ul-Akhbar—Issue No. 105, Vol. 3, dated 2nd October 1848.
542. Ashan-ul-Akhbar—Issue No. 3 of Vol. 8, dated 1st January 1853.
543. Malwa Akhbar—Issue No. 43 of Vol. No. 3, dated 21st October, 1851.
544. Akhbar-ul-Haqaiikh—Issue No. 46 of Vol. 8, dated 9th June 1852.
545. Omdat-ul-Akhbar—Issue No. 401 of Vol. 10, dated 6th October 1856.
546. Azam-ul-Akhbar—Issue No. 29 of Vol. 5, dated 13th May 1852.
547. Azam-ul-Akhbar—Issue No. 20 of Vol. 3, dated 4th April 1850.
548. Delhi Urdu Akhbar—Issue No. 5 of Vol. 14, dated 1st February 1852.

Post-Mutiny News-papers

549. Nur-ul-Afaq—Issue dated 8th November 1873.
550. Shahi-Omdat-ul-Akhbar—Dated 20th March 1870.
551. Karnamah of 26th September 1870.
552. Me-ferah-ul-Qutub, dated the 1st May 1872.
553. Shamsh-ul-Akhbar—Dated 22nd October 1861.
554. Mazhar-ul-Akhbar—Dated 11th July 1865.
555. Kashful Akhbar—Dated the 14th April 1870.
556. The Punjabi—Dated the 17th January 1874.

Photos of Historical Importance

557. Kirkpatrick (Resident at Hyderabad).
558. Lady Kirkpatrick.
559. And her children.
560. Chand Bibi.
561. Firman of Shah Jahan.
562. A folio of Gulzar-i-Ibrahim.

563. Music and Dancing scene after banquet of a Native State.

564. Procession—Nizam Ali Khan and his nobles.

FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF UTTAR PRADESH

565. "Persian Manuscript Diary of Kings of Oudh".

NAGPUR UNIVERSITY

Manuscript Section

566. *Jyotirvidupakariparasiprakasa*. (ज्योतिर्विदुपकारिपारसीप्रकाश)
A sort of lexicon containing astronomical terms rendered in Persian: Author—Vedangarai. He is said to be patronized by Shahjahan, the Emperor of Delhi. Date 1678 A.D.

567. *Udayancharitam*. (उदयन चरितम्) —It is a prakrit work. It is likely to throw some light on the Udayan legend which dominated Indian History before the advent of the Mauryas—Date not known.

568. *Nababakhankhanacharitam*. (नबाबखान खाना चरितम्) —
Author Rudra Kavi. This manuscript has proved to be very important historically. It throws light on the History of Baglan and brings out clearly the relations existing between Delhi and Mulhar courts. Date 1609 A.D.

569. *Durghata Vritti*. (दुर्घट वृत्ति)
A work on grammer possessing historical possibilities. The work is still comparatively unknown in India. Date not known.

570. *Jina Katha*. (जिन कथा)
Traditional account of Jainism and Jina.

571. *Tatvachintamani Vyakhya*. (तत्त्व चिन्तामणि व्याख्या)
A work on Nyaya of New School; Author-Vachaspati. Date—A.D. 1400.

572. *Nirnayamrita*. (निर्णयामृत)
A work on Dharmashastra; Author Sursyasena. Date—1526 A.D.

573. *Namasangrahamala*. (नामसंग्रहमाला)
A lexicon. Author—Appaya Dixit. Date—1582 A.D.

574. *Gitagovinda*. (गीतगोविन्द)
The famous poem—by Jayadeva with a new and unknown commentary called Rasakadambakallolini of Saka—1690.

575. *Mandapakundasiddhi*. (मण्डपकुण्डसिद्धि)
A work on ritualistic Geometry. Author—Vitthala Dixit. Date—A.D. 1619.

576. *Panchadasi by Vidyaranya*.—A well known work on Vedanta Philosophy.

577. *Vendantaparibhasa by Dharmaraj*.—A well-known work on Vedanta Philosophy.

578. *Gunasthana Vritti by Ratnasekhara*.—A work in Jain tradition. Here the writing is with Prithamatra and in Grantha style.

579. *Prabandhasangraha* by *Dhanasara*.—It is a Prakrit work.
580. *Suvrta Sankirtana Kavya* by *Arisimha*.—It is a work in Jain tradition. Here the writing is with Pristhamatra and in Grantha style.
581. *Abhidhanchintamani* by *Hemchandra*.—It is a work in Jain tradition. Here the writing is with Pristhamatra and in Grantha style.

FROM SHRI K. K. BUDHOLIA, NAGPUR MAHAVIDYALAYA,
NAGPUR.

582. *Yajur Veda Vajasaneyi Samhita*.—The MS. was in possession of the Dixit family of Mandla, M.P. It is a well preserved MS. of more than three centuries old, containing 148 folios and bearing the date Samvat 1677 i.e. 1620 A.D.
583. *Atma-Purana*.—The MS. was found in possession of the Golwalkar family of Mandla, M.P. It is a rare work on Vedanta Philosophy in Sanskrit verses by Shankarananda, pupil of Paramahansa Parivrajacharya Anandatma, containing eighteen chapters in 473 folios. The date of the MS. is not given.
584. *Ras Ratna Mala*.

The MS. was found in possession of the Golwalkar family of Mandla, M.P. It is a work on emotions and sentiments written in Sanskrit verse by Raja Sangrama Shahi. The MS. bears the date Samvat 1853 (1796 A.D.). The chief interest of the work lies in the fact that its author mentioned in the MS. is King Sangrama Shahi, who is, no doubt, identical with the Gond king of Mandla of the same name, who was the father-in-law of the famous Queen of Garha—Mandla, Rani Durgawati. King Sangrama Shahi ruled for fifty years from 1480 A.D., and is said to have built fifty forts to defend his realm.

FROM THE C. P. RESEARCH SOCIETY, NAGPUR.

585. *Original letter of Vaiyakaran Keshari Sadashiva Shastri Ghule—owned by Shri M. M. Krishna Shastri Ghule*.—This is a letter partly Sanskrit and partly Marathi in Deonagari addressed by Vaiyakaran Keshari Sadashiva Bhatto Ghule from Banaras to Raja Madhoji alias Apasaheb Bhonsle in 1816 in response to latter's request to the former for coming down to Nagpur particularly in connection with proper appraisalment of the scholarship of each of the rival Pandits of Nagpur one of whom was patronised by Raghoji Bhonsle, II, the ruling prince and the other by Apasaheb former's nephew who was growing jealous of his uncle. The letter does not contain the year of writing but it can be proved by the other evidence 12th day of bright fortnight of Ashwin (September) is mentioned as the date of writing the letter. The letter pur-

ports to shower undeserved praise upon Madhoji. Its importance lies in giving a clue to the starting point of the illustrious family so far as Sanskrit learning in Nagpur is concerned.

586. *A List of Ghats and Temples of Mathura and Vrindavana (Modi Script) owned by C. P. Research Society.*—The given list of ghats, Deosthans and Kundas of Gokul, Vrindavana, Mathura and Mahabaji and also the names of 7 Acharyas who occupied Vallabhacharya's seat at Gokul from the time of Akbar. The list is dated Samvat 1898. It names 24 Ghats and 16 Deosthans of Mathura, 4 places of Govardhana, 12 Ghats, 8 Kundas and 88 Deosthans of Vrindavana and 12 of Mahabaj Kshetra.
587. *A very old Modi letter-owned by C. P. Research Society.*—This is a very old Modi letter. It seems to refer to Kala Pahad and one Hindu Rao Raja who has been enjoying his right. The document is said to be certified copy of the original Khurdakhat and refers the grant of Mokasa of a fruit garden. The mode of the script is peculiar and takes us easily to 300 years back. If nothing else the letter at least satisfies about old Modi script.
588. *A List of family names of Kokanasthas-owned by C. P. Research Society.*—The list gives 251 families names of Kokanasthas grouped under 14 gotras. Shandilya Gotra comprises the largest number of 48 and Babhravya, the lowest viz.—2; Tilak, Koparkar, Datar and Patwardhan, i.e., only four families come under Kaundinya Gotra. Date of writing is not known. The list belongs to Waikar family which came to Nagpur about the middle of 19th Century.
589. *Family History of Raja Suleman Shah—Gond Raja (Deonagari-Hindi) written 1884—owned by C. P. Research Society.*—This is a chronicle of the Nagpur Gond Rajas' family tracing its history from inception. It was written in 1876 by one Govindrao Bhiwrao. It contains references to many contemporary events, geneologies of the Nagpur family and other families that are incidentally given new authentication. The chronicle sheds new light on some important points and the writer has referred to the writings of Grant Duff and Sir Richard Jenkins.
590. *Letters from Kaloo family collections, (Modi) owned by C. P. Research Society.*—Years 1753 to 1810, throwing light on family history.
591. *3 Rolls-Sanskrit-15 feet each.*—Owned by Shri Landge, one of which contains marriage horoscope of Raghoji II, and another represents Yogic diagrams.
592. *Swami Balkrishna Deshputra's letter (Paoni) in Marathi and in Sanskrit.*—Throwing some light on local history—125 years old—owned by C. P. Research Society.

593. *Wagbhfalankar*.—Written in 1640 A.D. owned by C. P. Research Society.
594. *Puranjana Charita*—(Sanskrit) incomplete-written by Krishnadutta Maithili under the patronage of Dewaji Pant Ghorpade—owned by C. P. Research Society.
595. *Original account of boycott of Brahmins*.—Written by Gangadhar Shastri Mangraulkar, 100 years old. Owned by Shri D. G. Landge.
596. A sanad granted to one Bapoo Deo—Local family sanad granted on 1777 A.D. owned by C. P. Research Society.
597. *Postal acknowledgment of Registered letter*—1877 A.D. owned by Shri D. G. Landge.
598. *Geneology of Ambekar Family*.—Original from Jogai Ambe, 8th generation letter of Amner, Tahsil-Katol, now at Nagpur—owned by Shri D. G. Landge.
599. *Sanads (Copies) by Gond and Bhonsla Rajas—True Copies*.—Quite a number of copies owned by Shri D. G. Landge.
600. *Incomplete statement of Appasaheb Bhonsle*—Owned by C. P. Research Society.
601. *Maha Bharat Tatparya Nirnaya* (महा भारत तात्पर्य निर्णय) from Kelod and other curios—owned by Shri Bhao Shastri Kelwadkar; whole Pothe 4"×9" written in (श्रीराम जय राम जय जय राम मंत्र इति, श्रीमद् राघवेंद्र स्वामी कृत श्रीमन् महाभारत तात्पर्य निर्णय भाव संग्रहे श्रीराम नाम युक्त लिखिते)
Ink does not spread even if you spread water. Kelwadkar is a historical family. The ancestor Sitaram Shastri was the chief judge of Bhonsla Court.
Owned by Sayyid Nawabuddin Sahib, Jagirdar, Darwha Motibagh (Berar)
602. One Sanad under the seal of Muhammad Shah, granting a jagir to his ancestor, dated 1153 A.H.
603. A document mentioning the destruction of Darwha and Chancholi during the conflict of Madhoji and Sabaji Bhonsla. It speaks of the seven members of the Qazi family having been burnt to death in the year 1194 A.H.
604. One old Sanad granting a jagir to Syed Muhammad Chandbib, Syed Wali and their descendents. dated 1204 A.H.
605. A copy of the Firman of Shahjehan granting "Inam-land" to Syed Mahmud, dated 1057 A.H.
606. An old document showing the history of the manuscript of Maulana Syed Ahmad Kabir, who is the ancestor of the Qazi family of Darwha. The document illustrates by a map the

exact place where the saint was burried, and thus sets aside the controversy regarding his burrial place. The document dates back to 1st Ramazan 1115 A.H.

Owned by Syed Jamal-ud-Din, Inamdar and ex-jagirdar, Talegaon-Dashasar, Berar

607. One old document bearing the seals of Quazi Muhammad and others showing that the Asnad and other documents belonging to the family were destroyed due to some mishap in the year 1123 A.H.

608. One old Sanad granted to Syed Bahar Shah Darwesh by Aurangzeb in 1080 A.H.

609. A copy of the Sanad granted to Syed Bahar Shah Darwesh in 1081 A.H.

Owned by Syed Muntakhab-ud-Din, Inamdar and ex-jagirdar, Talegaon-Dashasar, Berar

610. One Sanad granted in the year 1119 A.H.

611. A copy of an old Sanad granted in 1290 A.H.

Owned by Qazi Syed Saulat Hussain, Khatib, B.A. Anjangaon Surji, Berar

612. One old Sanad granted in the year 1094, A.H.: the 44th year of the coronation of Aurangzeb Alamgir.

613. One old Sanad bearing the seals of Nizam-ul-Mulk and Samsam-ul-Mulk granted in the year 1176 A.H.

614. One Sanad bearing the seals of Nizam-ul-Mulk and Iradat Khan granted in the year 1138 A.H.

615. One Sanad granted to his ancestor in the year 1176 A.H., appointing him to the office of Qazi.

616. One Sanad granted in 1099 A.H.

Owned by Qazi Muhammad Siraj-ud-Din, Jagirdar Qalamb Berar

617. An old copy of the Firman of Aurangzeb granting a jagir to his ancestor in the year 1104 A.H.

618. One silver coin belonging to the period of Aurangzeb.

Owned by Qazi Syed Bashir-ud-Din, Jagirdar Darwah, Berar

619. Two very old manuscript in Deccani language.

Owned by Shri Sayyid Zulfiquar Hussain Khatib, Pleader, Achalpur (Berar)

620. Durru at Majalis MS. 1050 A.H.

621. Diwan-e-Hafiz MS.—2nd Rabiulawwal 1120 A.H.

622. Akhlaq-e-Mohsini MS. 1135 A.H.

623. A manuscript copy of a book on Unani Medicine.

Owned by Shri Qazi Sayyid Hanifuddin, Achalpur (Berar)

624. Taweezi Quran. A very small Hashtphalu (Eight cornered) Holy Quran MS. Size $1\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$.

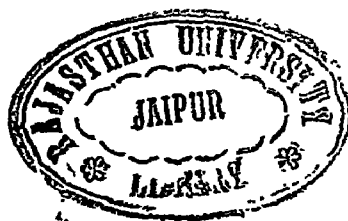
FROM PROFESSOR S. NAIMUDDIN.

625. Fatawai Alamgeeri, Vol. I: Arabic, Islamic jurisprudence, copied 1166 A.H./1753 A.D.

626. Fatawai Alamgeeri, Vol. II: Arabic, Islamic jurisprudence, copied 1202 A.H./1787 A.D.

627. Fatawai Alamgeeri, Vol. III: Arabic, Islamic jurisprudence, probably copied in the 12th century Hijri (18th Century A.D.),

628. Fatawai Alamgeeri, Vol. IV: Arabic, Islamic jurisprudence, copied by Mohd. Sa'eed Ibu Abdul Hameed Sultanpuri, 12th century Hijri, (18th century A.D.).



B/K

